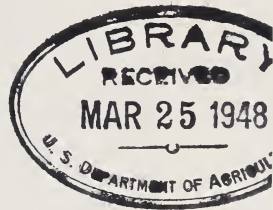


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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION



Participation Under A. A. A. Programs 1933-35

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A Report of a Study Made to Determine
the Extent of Farmer Participation in the Original
Agricultural Adjustment Programs According
to Commodities, Type of Farm Tenure,
and Size of Benefit Payments



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
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CONTENTS

| | Page |
|--|------|
| Summary..... | 1 |
| Part I. Commodity contracts by amount of payment and by type of tenure of operator..... | 2 |
| Commodities covered..... | 2 |
| Contracts by commodity and by type of tenure..... | 2 |
| Contracts by size of payment..... | 4 |
| Limitations on the significance of contract data..... | 6 |
| Part II. Farmers participating in A. A. A. programs..... | 6 |
| Method of analysis and estimate..... | 6 |
| The problem of overlap..... | 6 |
| Object of study..... | 7 |
| Collection of schedules..... | 7 |
| Participation by farmers..... | 8 |
| All programs combined..... | 8 |
| Individual commodity programs..... | 11 |
| Farm land covered by programs, 1934 and 1936..... | 15 |
| Size of farm and degree of participation..... | 20 |
| Production adjustments on cooperating farms under commodity programs..... | 21 |
| Corn..... | 21 |
| Hogs..... | 22 |
| Wheat..... | 23 |
| Tobacco..... | 24 |
| Farms participating, by type of tenure..... | 24 |
| Relation of type of tenure to farm management and soil conservation..... | 26 |
| Participation of owners, tenants, and croppers in the South..... | 28 |
| Definitions..... | 28 |
| Participation under the cotton program..... | 30 |
| Numbers of landlords and subtenants..... | 30 |
| Number of subtenants per contract..... | 30 |
| Cotton acres operated by classes of producers..... | 31 |
| Acres per producer..... | 32 |
| Cotton acres operated by owners and tenants..... | 32 |
| Participation by share tenants as managing share tenants and as subtenants..... | 33 |
| Participation under the tobacco program..... | 35 |
| Numbers of landlords and share tenants..... | 35 |
| Acreage operated..... | 35 |
| Acreage per interested party..... | 36 |
| Number of subtenants per contract..... | 36 |

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., July 6, 1938.

Mr. H. R. TOLLEY, *Administrator,*
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

DEAR MR. TOLLEY: In the spring of 1936, following the invalidation of the original Agricultural Adjustment Act, you asked me to study the records that had been accumulated in the administration of that act, and to compile for permanent use the most significant facts concerning the program. Later, when the Senate passed Resolution No. 265 requesting information on large payments under the A. A. A. programs, you asked me to compile that information also.

The records available for analysis included over 8 million commodity contracts and 60 million tabulating cards on file here in Washington; supplementary information concerning each of these 8 million contracts on file in the county and State offices; and the records of the operations in the several divisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration here in Washington.

At the time this study was begun, the Brookings Institution was already engaged in a concurrent study of the operation of the main commodity programs, with a considerable staff of collaborators both in Washington and in the field. These Brookings studies were especially concerned with an evaluation of the economic results of the programs. Some exploratory work on economic analysis was done as part of my study, to see if an independent appraisal of the economic results could be arrived at. After the Brookings books became available, however, it was concluded that only minor differences would result from a resurvey of this phase of the problem, and these economic studies were, therefore, not carried further. Instead, the work of the project was centralized on a statistical analysis of the records available from the A. A. A. contracts.

The statistical analysis involved three separate phases:

(a) A tabulation of the contract records for the major programs, with respect to the type of tenure of the operator and the size of the payment. The results of this analysis are not believed to be of sufficient statistical significance to justify their publication in full. Accordingly, only national totals are presented in this report. The base State tables, carrying the detailed classification, have been placed on file in the permanent records of the A. A. A., where they can be consulted by students interested in these data.

(b) A tabulation of payments over \$10,000 in comparison with other payments. The preliminary report on this subject was completed 2 years ago, and transmitted to the Senate by the Secretary;¹ a final report, tabulating the payments for the commodity programs where payments had not been completed at the time of the first report, is now approaching completion and will be submitted shortly.

(c) An analysis of participation by individual farms, to eliminate overlap where one farmer participated under several pro-

¹ This was published as Senate Document No. 274, Seventy-fourth Congress, Second session, 1936.

grams or had more than one contract under an individual program, and to provide more complete data on tenure relations. This study was made on a sample basis, involving a field study of the 1934 records for approximately one-tenth of all counties. From this sample, State and national estimates of the number of farmers participating were prepared. The results of this study have already been published in a series of State reports, giving full data for the States and for the sample counties.² Only the State and national figures are summarized in this report.

In the progress of the study many experimental tabulations were made from the mass of information on the contracts and especially on the tabulation cards, which were eventually discarded because of the lack of significance of the results. Both the contracts themselves and the tabulation cards were prepared primarily for accounting purposes. Attempts to derive significant statistical conclusions from these accounting records revealed many shortcomings from the statistical point of view. It was the lack of significance of these results which led to the initiation of the third phase of the study.

Completion of the sample study has been slow because of the necessity of carrying this project forward without interfering either with the completion of benefit payments under the old commodity programs, or with the initiation and conduct of the new agricultural conservation programs in the field. The work was fitted into the gaps left between these other activities, in Washington and in the field, in such a way as not to interfere with them, and to spread out employment of the clerical staff as effectively as possible.

The conduct of the detailed commodity studies, and the preparation of the first large-payment report, were carried on under my general supervision by Richard O. Austin. The subsequent portions of the studies were similarly conducted by Rex Hinshaw, who also prepared the text of the State reports and aided in the preparation of this report. Acknowledgement is due both to them and to the large staff of clerks and computers who worked under their direction for efficient and loyal aid in this study. Acknowledgement is also due to the regional divisions of A. A. A., the State extension services, and the county agents in the sample counties, for their helpfulness, courtesy, and assistance in the examination of their detailed records.

It is recommended that this report be printed as a special A. A. A. document.

Sincerely yours,

Mordecai Ezekiel

*Associate Director,
Division of Program Planning.*

Approved:

F. F. Elliott

Director, Division of Program Planning.

² These State reports appeared in mimeographed form, under the title, "Number of farmers participating in 1934 A. A. A. voluntary control programs (State name)."

PARTICIPATION UNDER A. A. A. PROGRAMS— 1933-35

SUMMARY

This study summarizes and analyzes the contracts and records under the original A. A. A. programs. Among the significant points developed are the following:

1. In the major commodity programs (those for wheat, cotton, and corn and hogs) small contracts, for benefit payments of less than \$200, made up two-thirds or more of all contracts (p. 5).

2. About 46 percent of all farmers participated in one or more of the 1934 commodity programs. The participation was highest in the Cotton and Wheat Belts (p. 9). Participation was higher on large farms than on small ones (p. 20). For this reason the percentage of farm land covered was larger than the percentage of farmers participating, 54 percent of all farm land coming under the 1934 programs (p. 17).

3. The agricultural conservation program in 1936 attracted sharply increased participation in the northern and eastern dairy regions and in the West, where most farmers had not been eligible for the earlier commodity programs. In the Cotton and Wheat Belts, however, participation mostly declined somewhat in 1936. For the country as a whole, the percentage of farm land covered increased from 54 percent in 1934 to 65 percent in 1936 (p. 17).

4. The adjustment in production under the several commodity programs varied with the size of farm. For hogs and tobacco the smaller farms generally reduced production much more, in comparison with their allotted quotas, than did the larger farms (pp. 22 and 24). For wheat the reverse was true (p. 23). Corn adjustments showed no consistent variation with size (p. 21).

5. About 63 percent of the tenant farmers of the country, and only 42 percent of the owner-operators, participated in the 1934 programs. The higher proportion for tenants reflects the fact that tenancy is especially characteristic of the areas of commercial farming, while ownership is high in the more self-sufficient areas where the 1934 commodity programs had little application (p. 25).

6. In the Corn Belt, farms operated by share tenants have materially more corn, and fewer hogs, than do farms of the same size operated by owners. The system of farming usually followed by Corn Belt tenants is thus more soil-depleting than is that followed by owners (p. 26).

7. Nearly half of all cotton farmers farm without sharecroppers under them. Of the remaining cotton farmers, one-fifth are plantation operators with one or more croppers, and four-fifths are sharecroppers or other subtenants (p. 30).

8. Two-thirds of the farmers operating with subtenants have only one or two sharecroppers. However, there are a significant number of plantations with 10 croppers or more (p. 31).

9. About 62 percent of the country's cotton is grown by tenants, including sharecroppers, while 38 percent is grown directly by owners, with their own labor and that of hired hands (p. 33). The average acreage of cotton grown per farmer in the heart of the Cotton Belt, however, is not greatly different for owners and tenants (p. 32).

10. The sharecropper system is even more important for tobacco than for cotton, about three-quarters of the total acreage being produced on farms operated on that system (p. 35).

PART I. COMMODITY CONTRACTS BY AMOUNT OF PAYMENT AND BY TYPE OF TENURE OF OPERATOR

The commodity contracts for each of the major basic crops were tabulated for one or more of the program years, according both to size and to type of tenure. This included the wheat, cotton, and corn-hog contracts, which together represented 86 percent of all contracts in effect in 1935. Tabulations of this sort were not made for tobacco or for most of the minor commodities, since data for these contracts were not available on tabulating cards in such shape as to permit ready tabulation. Certain limited tabulations were made, however, for the sugar-beet program and the Louisiana sugarcane program.

COMMODITIES COVERED

The programs for which detailed tabulations were completed are as follows:

- 1933-34 wheat, by type of tenure and by size of payment.
- 1934 cotton, by type of tenure and by size of payment.
- 1934 corn-hog, by type of tenure.
- 1935 corn-hog, by size of payment.

The full detailed tables, by States and geographic divisions, have been filed in the permanent records of the A. A. A., where they will be available to students who wish to consult them.

CONTRACTS BY COMMODITY AND BY TYPE OF TENURE

The total number of individual contracts in each program, by type of tenure of the operator, and other related data, are shown in table 1. This covers all contracts in the files at the time the tabulations were made, including some which were subsequently canceled for nonperformance or other reasons. Accordingly both the number of contracts and the benefit payments due under them, as shown in this table and the subsequent detailed tabulations, exceed slightly the number of contracts on which benefits were finally paid.

About 56 percent of the wheat contracts, 38 percent of the cotton contracts, and 45 percent of the corn-hog contracts, were written with tenants. Included among tenants are contracts written with part-owners covering those portions of their farms rented from others. Such farmers are usually represented by two or more contracts, one contract for each portion rented from a separate owner, and another contract for the portion owned by the operator.

The tenant contracts included 58.8 percent of the total base acreage for wheat, 35.0 percent for cotton, 54.9 percent for corn, and 43.3 per-

cent of the base hog production. Much of the cotton grown by sharecroppers, and a considerable portion of the cotton grown by share tenants, was included in the contracts of the owner. (See pp. 32 to 33.) The fact that the corn-hog contracts showed a much larger proportion of corn under tenant contracts than under owner contracts was due more to the way the contracts were prepared than to any differences in farming practice between owners and tenants. (For the actual difference in practice on owned and rented Corn Belt farms, see p. 26.) Nearly one-fifth of the farmers in the Corn Belt are part-owners, owning part of their farms and renting additional tracts from their neighbors. Under the corn-hog program, all the hogs for such farmers were shown on the individual contract or contracts covering the land they owned. Additional contracts were prepared for each tract rented from a separate landlord, but such contracts covered only the corn allotment to the tract in question, and no hog allotment. As a result of this inclusion among the corn-hog contracts of share tenant's contracts carrying unrepresentative portions of the business of part-owners, the results of the tenure classification are of doubtful significance. These difficulties are intensified when the contracts of each type of tenure are classified by size, for certain groups then may consist largely of the contracts representing fractional parts of other farms. Accordingly, the data on size of payment by types-of-tenure classes were not tabulated for the corn-hog contracts.

TABLE 1.—*Commodity contracts by type of tenure, United States totals*

[All figures in thousands, i. e., 000 omitted]

| | Total ¹ | | | Owner-operator | | | Cash tenant | | | Share tenant | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| | Contracts in force | Base volume | Total benefit payments | Contracts in force | Base acreage | Total benefit payments | Contracts in force | Base acreage | Total benefit payments | Contracts in force | Base acreage | Total benefit payments |
| | | <i>Acres</i> | <i>Dollars</i> | | <i>Acres</i> | <i>Dollars</i> | | <i>Acres</i> | <i>Dollars</i> | | <i>Acres</i> | <i>Dollars</i> |
| Wheat, 1933..... | 582 | 51,730 | 96,807 | 256 | 21,309 | 40,649 | 26 | 1,660 | 3,164 | 300 | 28,761 | 52,994 |
| Cotton, 1934..... | 1,004 | 38,003 | 115,502 | 626 | 24,712 | 77,382 | 148 | 4,026 | 12,867 | 229 | 9,265 | 25,253 |
| Corn-hog, 1934..... | 1,155 | --- | 302,574 | 640 | --- | 159,143 | 131 | --- | 35,033 | 384 | --- | 108,398 |
| Corn..... | --- | 58,883 | 106,220 | --- | 26,559 | 47,751 | --- | 5,700 | 11,236 | --- | 26,624 | 47,234 |
| Hogs..... | --- | <i>Head</i> | --- | --- | <i>Head</i> | --- | --- | <i>Head</i> | --- | --- | <i>Head</i> | --- |
| Hogs..... | --- | 53,925 | 196,354 | --- | 30,613 | 111,392 | --- | 6,529 | 23,797 | --- | 16,783 | 61,164 |
| Sugar beets, 1934..... | 75 | --- | 18,760 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sugarcane, Louisiana, 1934..... | 9 | --- | 6,848 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |

¹ These tabulations include all the contracts summarized in the statistical cards at the time the totals were run in 1936. Included are some contracts which were later canceled for noncompliance, and therefore the number actually cooperating is slightly overstated. For the same reason, the amounts of benefit payments, which were partially estimated from the contract data, also exceed slightly the amounts finally paid.

² Includes payments to landlords under the contract.

The production base for each farm was computed from acreage or production records of prior years. For exact method of calculation for each commodity, see footnotes on tables 5, 11, 20, 37, and 39 of Senate Document 274, Payments Made Under the Agricultural Adjustment Program.

Both the 1934 and 1935 corn-hog data were tabulated, one by size of farm, and one by type of tenure. Discrepancies in the method of recording type of tenure, and in the availability of data on the size of payment, made it impossible to classify one year's program by both factors.

CONTRACTS BY SIZE OF PAYMENT

The distribution of contracts by size of payment under each contract is shown in table 2, together with the distribution of production bases and of aggregate benefit payments. The same distributions on a percentage basis are shown in table 3. It is evident from both these tables that in all the programs listed, except those for sugar, the great bulk of the payments—from 80 to 90 percent—were of less than \$1,000 on each contract. Approximately 90 percent of the payments fell below \$2,000 for cotton, \$1,000 for wheat, and \$5,000 for sugar beets. Louisiana sugarcane, however, had 42 percent of the payments above \$10,000 per contract.

TABLE 2.—*Contracts under each program classified by size of benefit payment, United States totals*

| NUMBER OF CONTRACTS | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| Size of payment | Wheat, 1933 | Cotton, 1934 | Corn-hog, 1935 ¹ | Sugar beets, 1934 | Sugarcane, Louisiana, 1934 |
| Under \$100 | 272, 114 | 696, 204 | 110, 000 | 33, 118 | 3, 754 |
| \$100-\$199 | 168, 288 | 189, 678 | 515, 000 | 15, 843 | 1, 515 |
| \$200-\$399 | 97, 298 | 80, 032 | 365, 000 | 12, 886 | 1, 500 |
| \$400-\$599 | 25, 113 | 18, 520 | | 5, 518 | 732 |
| \$600-\$999 | 13, 347 | 10, 719 | | 4, 431 | 642 |
| \$1,000-\$1,999 | 4, 636 | 5, 698 | | 2, 289 | 511 |
| \$2,000-\$4,999 | 777 | 2, 227 | | 461 | 285 |
| \$5,000-\$9,999 | 52 | 360 | | 73 | 115 |
| \$10,000 and over | 21 | 87 | | 40 | 100 |
| Total | 581, 646 | 1, 003, 525 | 990, 000 | 74, 659 | 9, 154 |

PRODUCTION BASE, IN THOUSANDS

| | Acres | Acres | Corn—acres | Hogs—head | (2) | (2) |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|------------|-----------|-------|-------|
| Under \$100 | 8, 896 | 12, 019 | 2, 000 | 3, 000 | ----- | ----- |
| \$100-\$199 | 13, 577 | 9, 145 | 22, 500 | 22, 000 | ----- | ----- |
| \$200-\$399 | 14, 355 | 7, 159 | 29, 000 | 20, 000 | ----- | ----- |
| \$400-\$599 | 6, 265 | 2, 747 | | | ----- | ----- |
| \$600-\$999 | 4, 945 | 2, 351 | | | ----- | ----- |
| \$1,000-\$1,999 | 2, 675 | 2, 109 | | | ----- | ----- |
| \$2,000-\$4,999 | 806 | 1, 632 | | | ----- | ----- |
| \$5,000-\$9,999 | 128 | 551 | | | ----- | ----- |
| \$10,000 and over | 84 | 291 | | | ----- | ----- |
| Total | 51, 730 | 38, 003 | 53, 500 | 45, 000 | ----- | ----- |

AGGREGATE BENEFIT PAYMENTS, IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS

| Under \$100 | 15, 423 | 32, 793 | 10, 000 | 1, 113 | 122 |
|-------------------------|---------|----------|----------|---------|--------|
| \$100-\$199 | 23, 977 | 26, 331 | 79, 000 | 2, 295 | 220 |
| \$200-\$399 | 26, 595 | 21, 442 | 88, 000 | 3, 654 | 429 |
| \$400-\$599 | 12, 074 | 8, 826 | | 2, 697 | 357 |
| \$600-\$999 | 9, 945 | 8, 029 | | 3, 387 | 494 |
| \$1,000-\$1,999 | 5, 955 | 7, 711 | | 3, 010 | 704 |
| \$2,000-\$4,999 | 2, 114 | 6, 474 | | 1, 311 | 858 |
| \$5,000-\$9,999 | 336 | 2, 378 | | 495 | 812 |
| \$10,000 and over | 387 | 1, 518 | | 797 | 2, 852 |
| Total | 96, 807 | 115, 502 | 177, 000 | 18, 760 | 6, 849 |

¹ Estimated from distribution by size of farm.² No production base assigned under these programs.

TABLE 3.—Percentages of contracts, production bases, and aggregate benefit payments under each program classified by size of benefit payment, United States

PERCENTAGE OF CONTRACTS

| Size of payment | Wheat, 1933 | Cotton, 1934 | Corn-hog, 1935 | Sugar beets, 1934 | Sugarcane, Louisiana, 1934 |
|------------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| Under \$100..... | 46.8 | 69.4 | 11.1 | 44.4 | 41.0 |
| \$100-\$199..... | 28.9 | 18.9 | 52.0 | 21.2 | 16.6 |
| \$200-\$399..... | 16.7 | 8.0 | | 17.3 | 16.4 |
| \$400-\$599..... | 4.3 | 1.8 | | 7.4 | 8.0 |
| \$600-\$999..... | 2.3 | 1.1 | | 6.9 | 7.0 |
| \$1,000-\$1,999..... | .8 | .6 | 36.9 | 3.1 | 5.6 |
| \$2,000-\$4,999..... | .13 | .22 | | .6 | 3.1 |
| \$5,000-\$9,999..... | .009 | .04 | | .1 | 1.3 |
| \$10,000 and over..... | .004 | .009 | | .05 | 1.0 |
| Total..... | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

PERCENTAGE OF PRODUCTION BASE

| | Acres | Acres | Corn—acres | Hogs—head | | |
|------------------------|-------|-------|------------|-----------|-------|-------|
| Under \$100..... | 17.2 | 31.6 | 3.7 | 6.7 | ----- | ----- |
| \$100-\$199..... | 26.2 | 24.1 | 42.1 | 48.9 | ----- | ----- |
| \$200-\$399..... | 27.7 | 18.8 | | | ----- | ----- |
| \$400-\$599..... | 12.1 | 7.2 | | | ----- | ----- |
| \$600-\$999..... | 9.6 | 6.2 | | | ----- | ----- |
| \$1,000-\$1,999..... | 5.2 | 5.5 | 54.2 | 44.4 | ----- | ----- |
| \$2,000-\$4,999..... | 1.6 | 4.3 | | | ----- | ----- |
| \$5,000-\$9,999..... | .2 | 1.4 | | | ----- | ----- |
| \$10,000 and over..... | .1 | .8 | | | ----- | ----- |
| Total..... | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | ----- | ----- |

PERCENTAGE OF AGGREGATE BENEFIT PAYMENTS

| | | | | | |
|------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Under \$100..... | 15.9 | 28.4 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 1.8 |
| \$100-\$199..... | 24.8 | 23.8 | 44.6 | 12.2 | 3.2 |
| \$200-\$399..... | 27.5 | 18.6 | | 19.5 | 6.3 |
| \$400-\$599..... | 12.5 | 7.6 | | 14.4 | 5.2 |
| \$600-\$999..... | 10.3 | 7.0 | | 18.1 | 7.2 |
| \$1,000-\$1,999..... | 6.2 | 6.7 | 49.7 | 16.0 | 10.3 |
| \$2,000-\$4,999..... | 2.2 | 5.6 | | 7.0 | 12.5 |
| \$5,000-\$9,999..... | .3 | 2.1 | | 2.6 | 11.9 |
| \$10,000 and over..... | .4 | 1.3 | | 4.2 | 41.6 |
| Total..... | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

The distribution of the corn-hog data by size of payments, as shown in tables 2 and 3, was estimated from the tabulated distribution by size of farm, and from the average benefit payments made in each such size group. The distribution of these corn-hog data, as tabulated, is shown in table 4. It is believed that table 3 presents at least a rough approximation of the true corn-hog distribution by size of payment.

TABLE 4.—1935 corn-hog contracts, by size of area under contract

| Area under contract (total acres) | Number of contracts | Acres covered | Production base | | Benefit payments | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------------|
| | | | Hogs for market | Corn acreage | Total | Average per contract |
| | Thousands | Thousand acres | Thousand head | Thousand acres | Thousand dollars | Dollars |
| 9 acres or less..... | 7 | 30 | 301 | 3 | 430 | 65 |
| 10 to 49 acres..... | 49 | 1,645 | 1,408 | 539 | 3,035 | 62 |
| 50 to 99 acres..... | 169 | 12,918 | 4,923 | 4,119 | 15,782 | 94 |
| 100 to 174 acres..... | 357 | 50,492 | 14,998 | 15,184 | 53,594 | 150 |
| 175 to 259 acres..... | 176 | 37,794 | 9,762 | 10,666 | 37,387 | 212 |
| 260 to 499 acres..... | 170 | 58,173 | 10,097 | 13,921 | 42,409 | 250 |
| 500 acres and over..... | 64 | 59,050 | 3,998 | 7,012 | 17,750 | 279 |
| Total..... | 991 | 220,101 | 45,487 | 51,444 | 170,388 | 172 |

LIMITATIONS ON THE SIGNIFICANCE OF CONTRACT DATA

All of these tables are purely tabulations of individual contracts. These contracts were prepared for administrative and legal purposes, and had no fixed statistical definition. In some cases, as in the South, a single contract might cover the operations of many different farmers, including the landlord, share tenants, croppers, etc. In other cases, as for part owners in the North, there might be as many as four or more contracts under a single commodity program covering the operations on a single farm and sometimes six or eight contracts covering operations under several programs.

In view of the limited statistical significance of these data, the detailed State figures are not being published, but have been placed in the permanent records of the A. A. A. for the use of future students. Any one using these records should consult the commodity experts of A. A. A. as to the exact method of entry of the particular commodity program concerned.

It was largely because of the statistical limitations of these contract records that the sample study of farm participation, with which the balance of this report is concerned, was developed. This study, as will be seen, provided figures directly comparable with the standard figures from the Census of Agriculture.

PART II. FARMERS PARTICIPATING IN A. A. A. PROGRAMS

There has always been a question as to how many farmers participated in the commodity programs. It was known that in some areas, such as in the Corn Belt, the number of corn-hog and wheat contracts exceeded the number of farmers participating. In other areas, such as the cotton and tobacco regions, the number of farmers participating, including tenants, was known to be much larger than the number of contracts, as frequently one contract covered the operations of many tenants.

The study of this problem revealed that these two factors about balanced themselves out for the country as a whole. With about 3,100,000 contracts in effect in 1934, it was found that just about the same number of farmers were participating in one or more programs. This represented 46 percent of all farmers, and 54 percent of all farm land, as reported in the Census of 1935. In the North Central Region, however, where there were 1,100,000 contracts in effect, these represented only 900,000 farmers; while in the Western Region the 487,000 contracts represented only 315,000 farmers. In the Southern Region, on the contrary, the less than 1,100,000 contracts are estimated to represent over 1,400,000 farmers. The method by which these results were obtained, and other supplementary information derived from this study, follow.

METHOD OF ANALYSIS AND ESTIMATE

THE PROBLEM OF "OVERLAP"

Under former programs from 1933 through 1935, the number of contracts entered into in a given county or locality gave only an imperfect indication of the number of farmers who participated in the program. Since a farmer growing several "basic crops" participated only by entering into a separate contract for each commodity, it was

not uncommon for one farm to be covered by a wheat, a corn-hog, and a sugar-beet contract.

Likewise, it was frequently necessary for one farmer to enter into many contracts in order to participate only in a single commodity program. For example, a producer of wheat who conducted his farming operations on several tracts of land, one owned by himself, and the others rented for cash or shares from different landlords, usually entered into a separate contract for each tract of land. As a result, even in single commodity programs alone, without considering overlap with other commodity programs, the number of contracts in many areas usually exceeded the number of farmers participating in the program.

In the South a single contract often covered several "census farms." To accord with the usual business arrangements in these regions, the cotton or tobacco contract entered into by a plantation owner, or by the person in control, included all of his sharecroppers and subtenants as well as his own operations.

In summary, two methods of participation existed: (1) One in which many contracts applied to and covered only a single farm, and (2) one in which a single contract covered many farms.

OBJECT OF STUDY

To provide a basis for preparing estimates of farmer participation a special study was undertaken of the contract records in approximately 12 percent of the agricultural counties throughout the country. Since the number cooperating in each program was about the same in each year, this study was restricted to the contracts for a single year, 1934. This covered all the commodity programs except those for rice and peanuts, which were started in 1935.

Schedules have been collected showing type of tenure, size of farm, and participation data for over 450,000 farmers scattered throughout the United States, bringing together on single farm record blanks all pertinent information on participation by single farms. By correlating these data for the sample counties with base data from the contract records and the census available for all counties, estimates were prepared of total participation by States.¹ The more detailed data on participation in the sample counties were also analyzed in more detail, as shown in subsequent tables.

COLLECTION OF SCHEDULES

In choosing the sample counties in any one State, primary consideration was given to the overlap existing among the several commodity programs in force in the State. Groups were formed consisting of counties in which the ratios between number of contracts in each commodity program and the total number of contracts were similar. Usually these groups contained no more than 10 counties. From each such group, a county was selected in which the contract overlap ratios agreed closely with the ratios for the whole group. The choice of these counties from all groups in the State was further influenced by an attempt to secure geographical scatter, representative types of farming areas, and immediate availability of county records. For the purposes of this study, this method of selection gave a fairly representative cross-section of each State.

¹ The technical process of preparing these estimates was performed by Mr. John J. Morgan, who was borrowed from the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The preparation of schedules took place in the county agents' offices. Each office was furnished with an alphabetical list of all contract signers in the county, a list which also identified contracts as to commodity and serial number. Instructions were issued to prepare a single schedule for each farm, giving information on size of farm; type of tenure; number and kinds of contracts; crop acres in farm; and the base, permitted, and actual acreages for each commodity program in which that farmer participated. Inasmuch as this work was done by local personnel which was familiar with the agriculture in their counties, the opportunity for error in this phase of the work was reduced to a minimum.

Data were also available on some of the contracts showing acreages of each crop and other general farm management data. This material had not been as carefully checked as the commodity data, since it was not a direct part of the evidence on which the commodity contract rested. Attempts to tabulate it showed that the method of entering these figures varied widely between different commodities, and that material discrepancies were present in many cases. Accordingly this supplementary material was not covered by this study.

PARTICIPATION BY FARMERS

ALL PROGRAMS COMBINED

It is estimated that over 3,000,000 farmers participated in one or more of the original 1934 A. A. A. control programs. This amounts to over 46 percent of all the farmers reported in the 1935 census.

The estimated number of farmers who came into the 1934 programs in each State is shown in table 5. Proportionately more farmers were covered by contracts in the Southern Region than in any other region. In eight Southern States over three-fifths of the farmers participated.

In Iowa, where a large proportion of the farmers are engaged in the commercial production of corn and hogs, almost three-fourths of the farmers signed contracts. Four-fifths of the South Dakota farmers, who generally combined the production of corn and hogs with the production of wheat, entered the program. In the other North Central States, from one-fourth to one-half of the farmers participated. With regard to these States where a small proportion of all farms was covered by contracts, it is important to observe that many of the farmers in these areas were not engaged in the production of commodities which would permit the farm to come into the program. For example, in Wisconsin, where one-fourth of all farms reported in the 1935 census participated, about 15 percent of the farmers raised wheat and slightly over one-half of the farmers produced hogs. Moreover, a very large proportion of the farmers listed as producing hogs was concerned only with production for the use of the farm family. Likewise, corn is produced here principally for silage or forage rather than for grain. If proportionate participation in this State were measured by comparing the estimated number of farmers participating with the number of farmers producing these commodities for commercial purposes, it probably would be found that most of the eligible farmers were covered by "basic commodity" contracts.

TABLE 5.—*Estimated number of farmers participating in any A. A. A. program (1934)*

| State | Total number of contracts | Farmers under contract (estimated) | Total farms in State—1935 census | Percentage of farmers participating (estimated) |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Northeast: | <i>Number</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Percent</i> |
| Maine..... | 7 | 7 | 41,907 | 0.02 |
| New Hampshire..... | 211 | 205 | 17,695 | 1.2 |
| Vermont..... | 556 | 560 | 27,061 | 2.1 |
| Massachusetts..... | 1,283 | 1,250 | 35,094 | 3.6 |
| Rhode Island..... | 10 | 10 | 4,327 | .2 |
| Connecticut..... | 2,246 | 2,225 | 32,157 | 6.9 |
| New York..... | 2,842 | 2,650 | 177,025 | 1.5 |
| New Jersey..... | 499 | 475 | 29,375 | 1.6 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 11,515 | 10,000 | 191,284 | 5.2 |
| Total..... | 19,169 | 17,382 | 555,655 | 3.1 |
| East Central: | | | | |
| Delaware..... | 916 | 850 | 10,381 | 8.2 |
| Kentucky..... | 109,646 | 84,000 | 278,298 | 30.2 |
| Tennessee..... | 102,975 | 119,000 | 273,783 | 43.5 |
| North Carolina..... | 153,064 | 182,000 | 300,967 | 60.5 |
| Maryland..... | 11,554 | 9,500 | 44,412 | 21.4 |
| Virginia..... | 46,743 | 42,000 | 197,632 | 21.3 |
| West Virginia..... | 5,002 | 4,500 | 104,747 | 4.3 |
| Total..... | 429,900 | 441,850 | 1,210,220 | 36.5 |
| North Central: | | | | |
| Illinois..... | 144,931 | 113,500 | 231,312 | 49.1 |
| Indiana..... | 111,456 | 85,500 | 200,835 | 42.6 |
| Michigan..... | 55,282 | 44,500 | 196,517 | 22.6 |
| Iowa..... | 177,737 | 164,000 | 221,986 | 73.9 |
| Minnesota..... | 193,747 | 85,000 | 203,202 | 41.8 |
| Missouri..... | 134,021 | 119,000 | 278,454 | 42.7 |
| Nebraska..... | 125,680 | 92,500 | 133,616 | 69.2 |
| Ohio..... | 104,331 | 78,000 | 255,146 | 30.6 |
| South Dakota..... | 109,265 | 66,500 | 83,303 | 79.8 |
| Wisconsin..... | 56,960 | 51,500 | 199,877 | 25.8 |
| Total..... | 1,123,410 | 900,000 | 2,004,348 | 44.9 |
| Southern: | | | | |
| Alabama..... | 137,334 | 188,000 | 273,455 | 68.7 |
| Arkansas..... | 102,798 | 164,000 | 253,013 | 64.8 |
| Florida..... | 12,931 | 10,000 | 72,857 | 13.7 |
| Georgia..... | 121,045 | 169,000 | 250,544 | 67.5 |
| Louisiana..... | 67,227 | 111,000 | 170,216 | 65.2 |
| Mississippi..... | 97,585 | 230,500 | 311,683 | 73.9 |
| Oklahoma..... | 156,645 | 130,000 | 213,325 | 60.9 |
| South Carolina..... | 86,309 | 118,000 | 165,504 | 71.3 |
| Texas..... | 282,072 | 323,000 | 501,017 | 64.5 |
| Total..... | 1,063,946 | 1,443,500 | 2,211,614 | 65.3 |
| Western: | | | | |
| Arizona..... | 2,301 | 1,950 | 18,824 | 10.4 |
| California..... | 11,037 | 9,000 | 150,360 | 6.0 |
| Colorado..... | 35,879 | 24,000 | 63,644 | 37.7 |
| Idaho..... | 30,992 | 21,500 | 45,113 | 47.7 |
| Kansas..... | 173,244 | 111,000 | 174,589 | 63.6 |
| Montana..... | 46,356 | 27,500 | 50,564 | 54.4 |
| Nevada..... | 587 | 450 | 3,696 | 12.2 |
| New Mexico..... | 6,482 | 5,600 | 41,369 | 13.5 |
| North Dakota..... | 124,517 | 74,000 | 84,606 | 87.5 |
| Oregon..... | 13,201 | 10,000 | 64,826 | 15.4 |
| Utah..... | 17,682 | 13,200 | 30,695 | 43.0 |
| Washington..... | 17,118 | 11,000 | 84,381 | 13.0 |
| Wyoming..... | 7,495 | 5,500 | 17,487 | 31.5 |
| Total..... | 486,891 | 314,700 | 830,154 | 37.9 |
| U. S. total..... | 3,123,316 | 3,117,432 | 6,811,991 | 45.8 |

A graphic presentation of the estimated number of farmers participating in any A. A. A. program is shown in figure 1. This map indicates the approximate degree of participation by counties, as shown by the county estimates prepared in the process of calculating

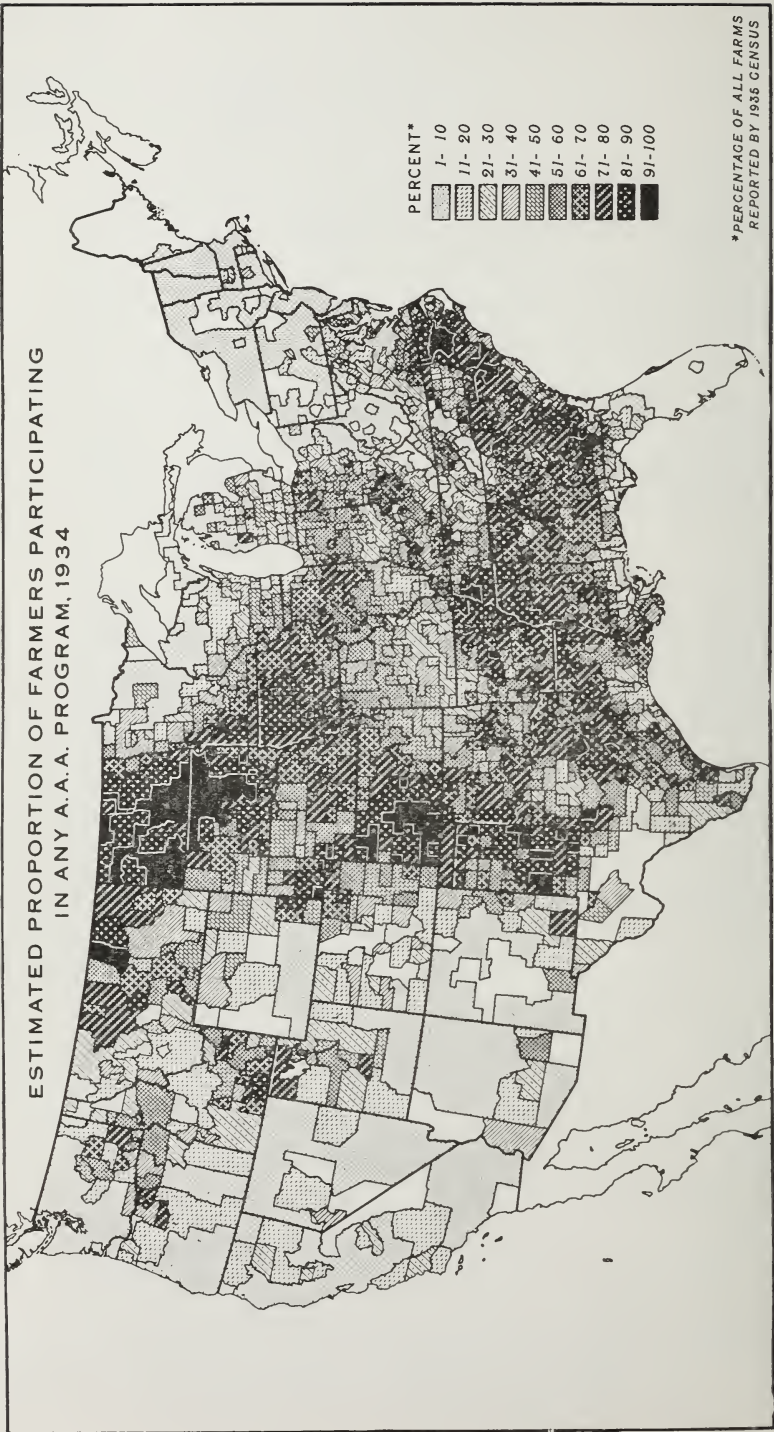


FIGURE 1.

the State estimates. While these county figures are not accurate enough for individual publication, they are believed to be accurate enough for this graphic presentation. The area in which the highest proportion of farmers was participating forms a semicircular belt beginning in the cotton and tobacco areas of North Carolina, extending through the Southern States and upward through the Great Plains to the Dakotas. Less than 5 percent of the farmers in the Northeastern States and generally from 10 to 20 percent of the farmers in the Rocky Mountain areas were covered by contracts.

INDIVIDUAL COMMODITY PROGRAMS

Besides the number of farmers participating in any 1934 program, the number of farmers participating in each commodity program has been estimated by States from the data for the sample counties. In comparison with the number of farmers growing each commodity in 1934, as reported by the census, this shows what proportion of all farmers growing each commodity entered the major programs. Most of the programs were so devised, however, that only farmers producing the commodity in commercial quantities could participate in the program. Farmers growing only for home use, or operating largely on a subsistence basis with only incidental sales, either were barred from the commodity programs or were given little incentive to participate. This was especially important in some of the border areas, such as Wisconsin or North Carolina under the wheat program, where almost all the commercial producers in the State might have been cooperating, yet the proportion of all producers represented in the program was very small.

The relation between number of contracts, number of farmers, and numbers growing each commodity is indicated in table 6. Over eight-tenths of all tobacco and cotton farmers participated in the programs for those commodities; three-eighths of the wheat farmers, and three-tenths of the hog farmers. The number of contracts shown in each State has been rounded off to an approximate figure. Owing to changes in numbers due to cancelations because of noncompliance, etc., any precise figure of the exact number of contracts in effect would be too expensive to prepare to warrant computation.

TABLE 6.—*Farms participating in 1934 programs*¹

| Commodity | Contracts in force | Farms in program (estimated) | Farms producing commodity in 1934 | Percentage of farms producing commodity participating |
|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| | <i>Thousands</i> | <i>Thousands</i> | <i>Thousands</i> | <i>Percent</i> |
| Corn and hogs..... | 1, 215 | 1, 084 | ² 3, 619 | 29. 9 |
| Wheat..... | 575 | 437 | 1, 177 | 37. 1 |
| Cotton..... | 1, 005 | 1, 550 | 1, 919 | 80. 8 |
| Tobacco..... | 274 | 362 | 408 | 88. 7 |
| Sugar beets..... | 69 | 63 | 47 | (³) |

¹ Includes only participation in States shown in tables 7 to 11.

² Number of farmers producing hogs.

³ Number of farmers eligible for the program exceeded the number growing sugar beets in 1934.

The farmers participating in each of these programs, by States, is shown in tables 7 to 11, together with the proportion of farmers reporting producing the product in the census of 1935.

In addition to the five commodity programs shown, there was a sugarcane program in Louisiana. It is estimated that the 9,549 contracts in force represented about 16,000 farmers, as compared to 37,996 farms reporting sugarcane production to the census. Many of these were probably producing cane for sirup for home consumption only.

TABLE 7.—*Estimated number of farmers participating in the 1934 corn-hog program, by States*

| State | Farmers reporting hog production (1935 census) | Corn-hog contracts in force | Farmers in program (estimated) | Percentage of farmers participating |
|---|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | <i>Number</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Percent</i> |
| North Central: | | | | |
| Illinois..... | 169,388 | 121,000 | 108,000 | 63.8 |
| Indiana..... | 138,353 | 84,000 | 77,500 | 56.0 |
| Iowa..... | 185,215 | 174,000 | 163,500 | 88.3 |
| Michigan..... | 88,296 | 24,000 | 24,000 | 27.2 |
| Minnesota..... | 136,220 | 80,000 | 77,000 | 56.5 |
| Missouri..... | 187,113 | 108,000 | 102,000 | 54.5 |
| Nebraska..... | 102,851 | 89,000 | 81,500 | 79.2 |
| Ohio..... | 147,106 | 64,000 | 62,000 | 42.1 |
| South Dakota..... | 56,432 | 59,000 | 53,500 | 94.8 |
| Wisconsin..... | 113,281 | 44,000 | 42,750 | 37.7 |
| Total..... | 1,324,255 | 909,000 | 791,750 | 60.0 |
| Western: | | | | |
| Arizona..... | 2,940 | 300 | 330 | 11.2 |
| California..... | 19,339 | 5,000 | 4,725 | 24.4 |
| Colorado..... | 29,094 | 13,000 | 11,800 | 40.6 |
| Idaho..... | 22,613 | 10,000 | 9,500 | 42.0 |
| Kansas..... | 106,518 | 79,000 | 73,500 | 69.0 |
| Montana..... | 18,215 | 4,000 | 4,300 | 23.6 |
| Nevada..... | 1,479 | 300 | 280 | 18.9 |
| New Mexico..... | 14,640 | 3,000 | 2,550 | 17.4 |
| North Dakota..... | 52,134 | 20,000 | 19,250 | 36.9 |
| Oregon..... | 22,765 | 6,000 | 6,100 | 26.8 |
| Utah..... | 13,921 | 3,000 | 2,700 | 19.4 |
| Washington..... | 24,680 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 20.3 |
| Wyoming..... | 6,915 | 3,000 | 3,050 | 44.1 |
| Total..... | 335,253 | 151,600 | 143,085 | 42.7 |
| Southern: | | | | |
| Alabama..... | 192,766 | 3,000 | 2,800 | 1.5 |
| Arkansas..... | 155,286 | 11,000 | 10,900 | 7.0 |
| Florida..... | 32,790 | 2,000 | 1,575 | 4.8 |
| Georgia..... | 177,212 | 700 | 565 | .3 |
| Louisiana..... | 118,205 | 500 | 475 | .4 |
| Mississippi..... | 219,727 | 260 | 250 | .1 |
| Oklahoma..... | 130,248 | 37,000 | 36,000 | 27.6 |
| South Carolina..... | 4,012 | 2,000 | 1,600 | 39.3 |
| Texas..... | 271,594 | 32,000 | 31,300 | 11.5 |
| Total..... | 1,301,900 | 88,460 | 85,465 | 6.6 |
| East Central: | | | | |
| Delaware..... | 5,528 | 230 | 225 | 4.1 |
| Kentucky..... | 153,158 | 23,000 | 23,000 | 15.0 |
| Maryland..... | 23,053 | 3,100 | 3,100 | 13.4 |
| North Carolina..... | 198,980 | 4,100 | 4,000 | 2.0 |
| Tennessee..... | 163,142 | 24,000 | 23,000 | 14.1 |
| Virginia..... | 113,397 | 11,000 | 10,400 | 9.2 |
| Total..... | 657,258 | 65,430 | 63,725 | 10.0 |
| United States, total ¹ | 3,618,666 | 1,214,490 | 1,084,025 | 29.9 |

¹ For States listed in table.

TABLE 8.—*Estimated number of farmers participating in the 1934 wheat program, by States*

| State | Farmers reporting wheat production (1935 census) | Wheat contracts in force | Farmers in program (estimated) | Percentage of farmers participating |
|---------------------------|--|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| North Central: | <i>Number</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Percent</i> |
| Illinois..... | 67,028 | 24,000 | 20,500 | 30.6 |
| Indiana..... | 85,039 | 24,000 | 22,700 | 26.7 |
| Iowa..... | 16,131 | 4,000 | 3,500 | 21.8 |
| Michigan..... | 78,050 | 14,000 | 13,700 | 17.6 |
| Minnesota..... | 63,007 | 22,000 | 20,000 | 31.7 |
| Missouri..... | 61,920 | 16,000 | 14,750 | 23.8 |
| Nebraska..... | 44,090 | 34,000 | 26,000 | 59.0 |
| Ohio..... | 125,632 | 24,000 | 22,200 | 17.7 |
| South Dakota..... | 41,300 | 50,000 | 37,000 | 89.6 |
| Wisconsin..... | 30,642 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 3.9 |
| Total..... | 536,339 | 213,200 | 181,550 | 33.8 |
| Western: | | | | |
| Arizona..... | 2,015 | 100 | 110 | 5.5 |
| California..... | 6,073 | 2,000 | 1,600 | 26.3 |
| Colorado..... | 15,416 | 12,000 | 8,400 | 54.5 |
| Idaho..... | 23,177 | 15,000 | 11,000 | 47.5 |
| Kansas..... | 88,790 | 94,000 | 65,000 | 73.2 |
| Montana..... | 29,143 | 39,000 | 23,000 | 78.9 |
| Nevada..... | 878 | 300 | 280 | 31.9 |
| New Mexico..... | 6,839 | 1,700 | 1,400 | 20.5 |
| North Dakota..... | 68,689 | 104,000 | 70,500 | 102.6 |
| Oregon..... | 16,169 | 7,100 | 5,300 | 32.8 |
| Utah..... | 12,932 | 6,000 | 5,000 | 38.7 |
| Washington..... | 14,126 | 12,000 | 7,300 | 51.7 |
| Wyoming..... | 3,349 | 2,400 | 1,900 | 56.7 |
| Total..... | 287,596 | 295,600 | 200,790 | 69.8 |
| Southern: | | | | |
| Arkansas..... | 5,502 | 40 | 40 | .7 |
| Georgia..... | 38,567 | 30 | 30 | .08 |
| Oklahoma..... | 42,132 | 29,100 | 22,000 | 52.2 |
| Texas..... | 31,804 | 14,000 | 10,500 | 33.0 |
| Total..... | 118,005 | 43,170 | 32,570 | 27.6 |
| East Central: | | | | |
| Kentucky..... | 33,223 | 4,000 | 3,900 | 11.7 |
| North Carolina..... | 76,477 | 1,103 | 1,000 | 1.3 |
| Tennessee..... | 39,681 | 2,300 | 2,200 | 5.5 |
| Virginia..... | 66,797 | 7,700 | 7,500 | 11.2 |
| Maryland..... | 18,758 | 7,700 | 7,700 | 41.0 |
| Total..... | 234,936 | 22,806 | 22,300 | 9.5 |
| United States, total..... | 1,176,876 | 574,776 | 437,210 | 37.2 |

¹ The 1935 census excluded from farmers producing wheat those farmers whose 1934 crop was destroyed by drought. The A. A. A. contracts include all cooperating farmers who seeded wheat, whether it matured or not.

TABLE 9.—*Estimated number of farmers participating in 1934 cotton program, by States*

| State | Farmers reported growing cotton (1935 census) | Contracts in force | Farmers in program (estimated) | Percentage of farmers participating |
|---------------------------|---|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Number | Number | Number | Percent |
| North Central: | | | | |
| Missouri..... | 19,296 | 9,000 | 13,000 | 67.4 |
| Western: | | | | |
| Arizona..... | 2,370 | 1,900 | 1,550 | 65.4 |
| California..... | 3,799 | 1,900 | 1,625 | 42.8 |
| New Mexico..... | 3,261 | 2,000 | 2,300 | 70.5 |
| Total..... | 9,430 | 5,800 | 5,475 | 58.1 |
| Southern: | | | | |
| Alabama..... | 231,176 | 124,000 | 187,000 | 80.9 |
| Arkansas..... | 183,595 | 92,000 | 157,000 | 85.5 |
| Florida..... | 12,077 | 7,000 | 8,000 | 66.2 |
| Georgia..... | 199,436 | 107,000 | 162,000 | 81.2 |
| Louisiana..... | 126,175 | 56,000 | 104,000 | 82.4 |
| Mississippi..... | 268,562 | 96,000 | 230,000 | 85.6 |
| Oklahoma..... | 126,248 | 88,000 | 90,000 | 71.3 |
| South Carolina..... | 132,784 | 71,000 | 107,000 | 80.6 |
| Texas..... | 364,249 | 234,000 | 298,000 | 81.8 |
| Total..... | 1,644,302 | 875,000 | 1,343,000 | 81.7 |
| East Central: | | | | |
| Kentucky..... | 3,396 | 300 | 700 | 120.6 |
| North Carolina..... | 139,737 | 71,000 | 110,000 | 78.7 |
| Tennessee..... | 90,562 | 39,000 | 72,000 | 79.5 |
| Virginia..... | 12,190 | 5,000 | 6,000 | 49.2 |
| Total..... | 245,885 | 115,300 | 188,700 | 76.7 |
| United States, total..... | 1,918,913 | 1,005,100 | 1,550,175 | 80.8 |

¹ Many of the farmers growing cotton in Kentucky in 1934 had not been growing cotton in earlier years, and hence could not participate in the A. A. A. program.

TABLE 10.—*Estimated number of farmers participating in 1934 tobacco program, by States*

| State | Farmers reported growing tobacco (1935 census) | Contracts in force | Farmers in program (estimated) | Percentage of farmers participating |
|---------------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Number | Number | Number | Percent |
| North Central: | | | | |
| Illinois..... | 114 | 20 | 14 | 12.3 |
| Indiana..... | 5,776 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 51.9 |
| Minnesota..... | 68 | 700 | 650 | (¹) |
| Missouri..... | 2,378 | 1,100 | 1,050 | 44.2 |
| Ohio..... | 10,778 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 92.8 |
| Wisconsin..... | 2,652 | 9,000 | 8,400 | (¹) |
| Total..... | 21,766 | 23,820 | 23,114 | 106.2 |
| Southern: | | | | |
| Florida..... | 1,474 | 1,100 | 1,050 | 71.2 |
| Georgia..... | 18,116 | 13,000 | 17,000 | 93.8 |
| South Carolina..... | 22,459 | 13,000 | 19,000 | 84.6 |
| Total..... | 42,049 | 27,100 | 37,050 | 88.1 |
| East Central: | | | | |
| Kentucky..... | 119,367 | 82,000 | 111,000 | 93.0 |
| North Carolina..... | 122,552 | 78,000 | 113,000 | 92.2 |
| Tennessee..... | 59,081 | 38,000 | 46,000 | 77.9 |
| Virginia..... | 37,911 | 24,000 | 31,000 | 81.8 |
| Maryland..... | 5,636 | 700 | 975 | 17.3 |
| Total..... | 344,547 | 222,700 | 301,975 | 87.6 |
| United States, total..... | 408,362 | 273,620 | 362,139 | 88.7 |

¹ Most farmers holding tobacco contracts produced no crop in 1934.

TABLE 11.—*Estimated number of farmers participating in 1934 sugar-beet program, by States*

| State | Farmers reporting sugar-beet production (1935 census) | Sugar-beet contracts in force | Farmers in program (estimated) ¹ |
|---------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---|
| | <i>Number</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Number</i> |
| North Central: | | | |
| Illinois..... | 285 | 100 | 125 |
| Indiana..... | 652 | 900 | 875 |
| Iowa..... | 498 | 500 | 400 |
| Michigan..... | 12,485 | 17,000 | 16,000 |
| Minnesota..... | 1,504 | 1,800 | 1,500 |
| Nebraska..... | 2,078 | 3,000 | 2,500 |
| Ohio..... | 3,983 | 5,700 | 5,300 |
| South Dakota..... | 404 | 500 | 460 |
| Wisconsin..... | 3,644 | 4,200 | 4,200 |
| Total..... | 25,535 | 33,700 | 31,360 |
| Western: | | | |
| California..... | 1,339 | 2,000 | 1,500 |
| Colorado..... | 7,952 | 11,000 | 9,300 |
| Idaho..... | 3,055 | 7,000 | 6,300 |
| Kansas..... | 289 | 400 | 360 |
| Montana..... | 2,437 | 3,000 | 2,500 |
| New Mexico..... | 21 | 30 | 30 |
| North Dakota..... | 485 | 500 | 410 |
| Utah..... | 4,099 | 9,000 | 8,900 |
| Washington..... | 288 | 600 | 600 |
| Wyoming..... | 1,496 | 2,100 | 1,950 |
| Total..... | 21,461 | 35,630 | 31,850 |
| United States, total..... | 46,996 | 69,330 | 63,210 |

¹ Under the requirements of the sugar program, many farmers who had grown beets in previous years were eligible to participate, even though they grew no beets in 1934.

FARM LAND COVERED BY PROGRAMS, 1934 AND 1936

In most areas of the country, the commercial producers on the larger farms came into the programs to a larger extent than did the smaller or subsistence-type farmers. In consequence, a larger part of the farm land than of the farmers participated in the program. For all States in which sample data were obtained, 54 percent of the farm land was covered in 1934, as compared to 46 percent of the farmers estimated for the entire country. These data by States and regions are given in table 12. Figure 2 shows graphically the differences in the proportion of land under the 1934 programs in the individual sample counties. This figure also shows the way in which the sample counties were distributed over the country. No counties were sampled in New York and New England, because of the very slight participation there under the original A. A. A. Estimates for those States were based on the results shown in the sample counties of other northeastern States.

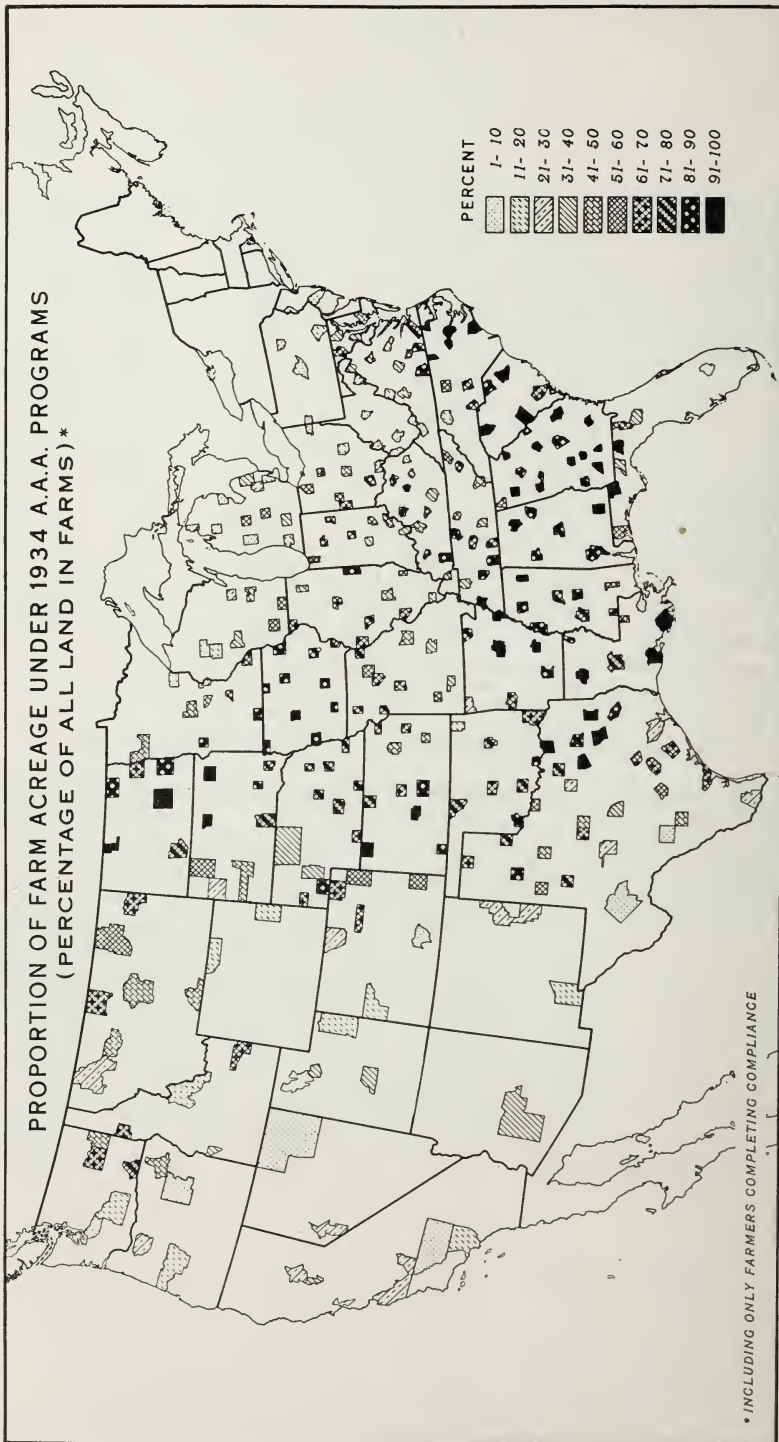


FIGURE 2.

TABLE 12.—Farm land covered by 1934 commodity programs and by 1936 agricultural conservation program in all sample counties, by States

| State | Sample counties | Land in farms (1935 census) | Farm land covered by 1934 program | | Farm land covered by 1936 program ¹ | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| | | | Total area | Percentage of all farm land | Total area | Percentage of all farm land |
| | <i>Number</i> | <i>Acres</i> | <i>Acres</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Acres</i> | <i>Percent</i> |
| Northeast: | | | | | | |
| New Jersey..... | 2 | 363,542 | 6,210 | 1.7 | 77,861 | 21.4 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 4 | 1,022,841 | 97,119 | 9.5 | 396,821 | 38.8 |
| Total..... | 6 | 1,386,423 | 103,329 | 7.5 | 474,682 | 34.2 |
| East Central: | | | | | | |
| Kentucky..... | 11 | 2,372,804 | 1,495,743 | 63.0 | 1,753,798 | 73.9 |
| Tennessee..... | 12 | 3,121,056 | 2,101,445 | 67.3 | 1,879,074 | 60.2 |
| North Carolina..... | 9 | 2,116,577 | 1,655,702 | 78.2 | 1,375,493 | 65.0 |
| Maryland..... | 4 | 952,836 | 404,946 | 42.5 | 514,973 | 54.0 |
| Virginia..... | 12 | 2,747,934 | 1,357,605 | 49.4 | 1,317,112 | 47.9 |
| West Virginia..... | 6 | 1,220,756 | 151,216 | 12.4 | 330,517 | 27.1 |
| Total..... | 54 | 12,531,963 | 7,166,657 | 57.2 | 7,170,967 | 57.2 |
| North Central: | | | | | | |
| Illinois..... | 10 | 3,425,298 | 2,197,861 | 64.2 | 1,978,085 | 57.7 |
| Indiana..... | 9 | 1,949,047 | 1,085,635 | 55.7 | 1,259,599 | 64.6 |
| Michigan..... | 11 | 3,142,059 | 950,949 | 30.3 | 1,974,963 | 62.9 |
| Iowa..... | 10 | 3,437,879 | 2,908,804 | 84.6 | 2,393,335 | 69.6 |
| Minnesota..... | 9 | 3,759,554 | 1,938,768 | 51.6 | 2,573,983 | 68.5 |
| Missouri..... | 12 | 3,918,813 | 2,317,454 | 59.1 | 2,491,907 | 63.6 |
| Nebraska..... | 11 | 8,510,535 | 4,479,692 | 52.6 | 4,182,470 | 49.1 |
| Ohio..... | 9 | 2,655,995 | 1,276,482 | 48.1 | 1,460,447 | 55.0 |
| South Dakota..... | 8 | 5,554,890 | 3,525,124 | 63.5 | 3,620,331 | 65.2 |
| Wisconsin..... | 7 | 2,840,369 | 998,384 | 35.1 | 2,361,375 | 83.1 |
| Total..... | 96 | 39,194,439 | 21,877,014 | 55.8 | 24,296,495 | 62.0 |
| Southern: | | | | | | |
| Alabama..... | 6 | 1,806,534 | 1,568,616 | 86.8 | 1,413,102 | 78.2 |
| Arkansas..... | 7 | 1,988,615 | 1,534,133 | 77.1 | 1,452,845 | 73.1 |
| Florida..... | 6 | 1,161,044 | 628,940 | 54.2 | 632,133 | 54.4 |
| Georgia..... | 16 | 3,405,226 | 3,063,122 | 90.0 | 2,531,697 | 74.3 |
| Louisiana..... | 6 | 1,215,877 | 1,147,828 | 94.4 | 839,035 | 69.0 |
| Mississippi..... | 8 | 2,406,053 | 2,003,743 | 83.3 | 1,719,819 | 71.5 |
| Oklahoma..... | 8 | 3,425,959 | 2,393,440 | 69.9 | 1,849,617 | 54.0 |
| South Carolina..... | 5 | 1,940,959 | 1,791,766 | 92.3 | 1,464,266 | 75.4 |
| Texas..... | 29 | 17,316,642 | 8,161,533 | 47.1 | 6,100,319 | 35.2 |
| Total..... | 91 | 34,660,909 | 22,293,121 | 64.3 | 19,418,935 | 56.0 |
| Western: | | | | | | |
| Arizona..... | 1 | 683,944 | 251,000 | 36.7 | 311,848 | 45.6 |
| California..... | 6 | 4,880,139 | 876,938 | 18.0 | 1,192,568 | 24.4 |
| Colorado..... | 7 | 5,169,593 | 2,374,208 | 45.9 | 1,967,985 | 38.1 |
| Idaho..... | 4 | 1,104,378 | 578,844 | 52.4 | 426,042 | 38.6 |
| Kansas..... | 10 | 4,624,645 | 3,582,951 | 77.5 | 2,394,110 | 51.8 |
| Montana..... | 7 | 7,562,842 | 3,994,319 | 52.8 | 3,481,104 | 46.0 |
| Nevada..... | 2 | 1,425,591 | 83,352 | 5.8 | 260,293 | 18.3 |
| New Mexico..... | 3 | 3,718,081 | 882,807 | 23.7 | 1,227,074 | 33.0 |
| North Dakota..... | 6 | 5,593,766 | 4,702,321 | 84.1 | 4,806,077 | 85.9 |
| Oregon..... | 4 | 2,310,062 | 395,774 | 17.1 | 563,722 | 24.4 |
| Utah..... | 3 | 478,599 | 147,973 | 30.9 | 194,119 | 40.6 |
| Washington..... | 5 | 3,689,634 | 1,807,011 | 49.0 | 1,020,004 | 27.6 |
| Wyoming..... | 2 | 2,753,761 | 496,355 | 18.0 | 516,397 | 18.8 |
| Total..... | 60 | 43,995,038 | 20,173,853 | 45.9 | 34,528,444 | 78.5 |
| United States total..... | 307 | 131,768,772 | 71,613,974 | 54.3 | 85,889,523 | 65.2 |

¹ Acreage on farms where applications for agricultural conservation program grants were filed and approved.

Farmer participation in the earlier A. A. A. programs cannot be compared directly with farmer participation in the subsequent agricultural conservation programs, since data for the latter have not been compiled on an individual-farmer basis. The farm land covered under the two programs, however, can be compared directly. This comparison is given in the last two columns of table 12, and is presented graphically in figures 3 and 4. For the entire country, the

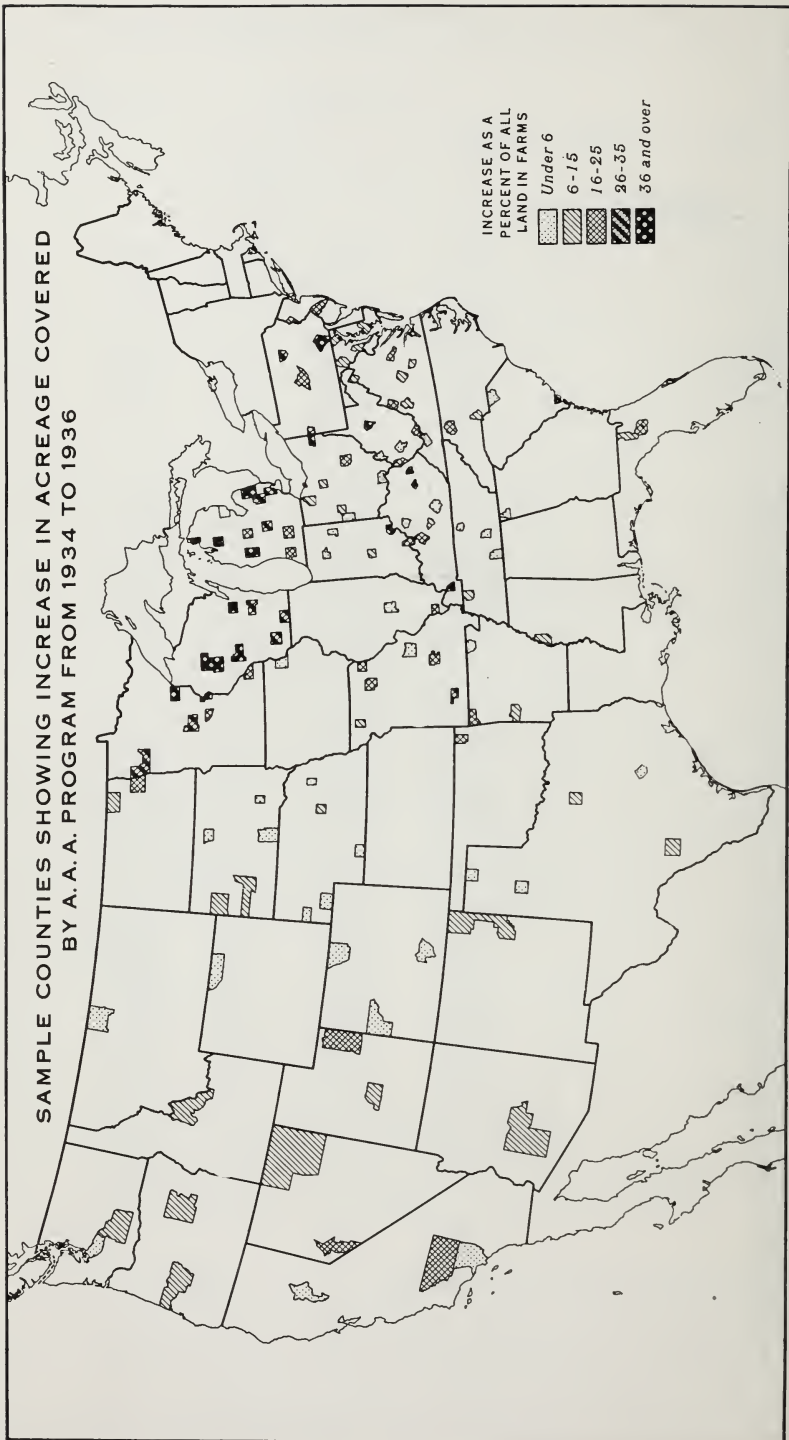


FIGURE 3.

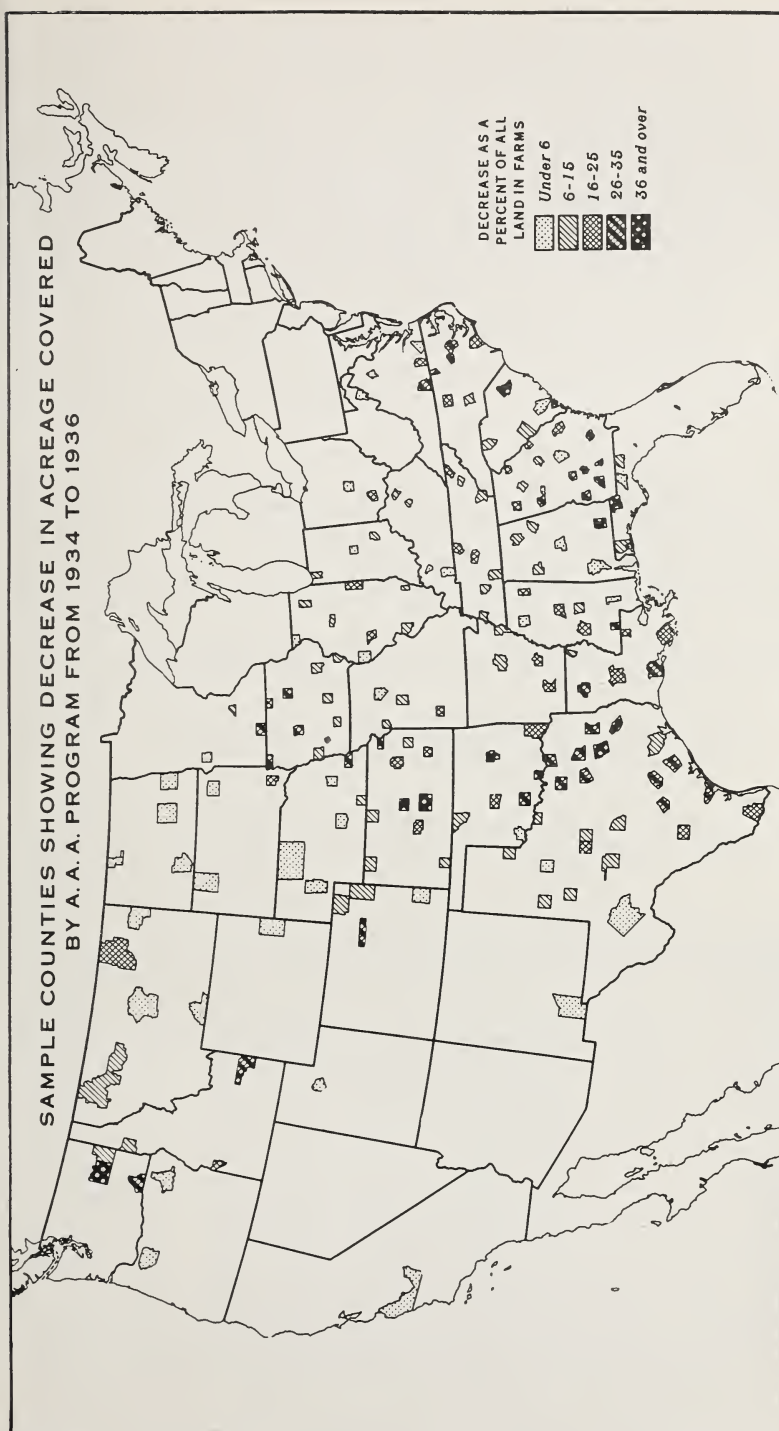


FIGURE 4.

percent of the farm land covered increased from 54 percent in 1934 to 65 percent in 1936. In some sections of the country, such as the East, the northern dairy region, and the Mountain States, few farmers are commercial producers of wheat, corn, or hogs, and participation in the original programs was low. These regions show a marked increase in farm land covered in 1936. In many of the commercial wheat and corn areas, however, and in some cotton areas, land participation declined somewhat below that under the commodity programs. In the States shown in table 12, the range of the proportion of farm land participating in individual States was narrowed from a range of 1.7 to 94.4 percent in 1934 to a range of 18.3 to 85.9 percent in 1936.

SIZE OF FARM AND DEGREE OF PARTICIPATION

Throughout the country, the participation tended to increase with the size of farm. In Iowa, for example, only 31.7 percent of the farms of from 20 to 49 acres were in the 1934 program, while 92.6 percent of the farms of from 260 to 499 acres were covered. Similar results were found in practically every State where such comparisons could be made, as shown in table 13. In some States where cattle ranching is important, such as Montana, Idaho, and Oregon, the participation was highest for the farms of intermediate size.

The information on contracts for sharecroppers and other subtenants was not adequate to give the total acres in the farming units operated by them. The data for table 13, therefore, were not compiled for States in which cotton or tobacco are major crops.

TABLE 13.—*Percentage of participation in 1934 A. A. A. commodity programs by various size farms in all sample counties, by States*

| State | Sample | | Percentage of farms participating, by size | | | | | | |
|-------------------|----------|--------|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|
| | Counties | Farms | Under 20 acres | 20-49 acres | 50-99 acres | 100-174 acres | 175-259 acres | 260-499 acres | 500 acres and over |
| Northeast: | | | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Percent</i> |
| New Jersey..... | 2 | 61 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 1.9 | ----- | 6.1 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 5 | 1,099 | 1.7 | 3.5 | 6.5 | 9.0 | 12.7 | 11.7 | 8.7 |
| North Central: | | | | | | | | | |
| Illinois..... | 10 | 11,948 | 9.2 | 14.2 | 36.2 | 56.4 | 68.3 | 77.0 | 76.7 |
| Indiana..... | 9 | 8,118 | 11.8 | 19.2 | 40.0 | 55.2 | 68.9 | 77.5 | 77.3 |
| Michigan..... | 11 | 7,469 | 1.6 | 8.6 | 23.7 | 33.9 | 38.6 | 39.6 | 32.6 |
| Iowa..... | 10 | 16,513 | 15.6 | 31.7 | 66.0 | 82.9 | 85.3 | 92.6 | 87.6 |
| Minnesota..... | 9 | 8,992 | 4.0 | 5.7 | 24.5 | 46.8 | 54.4 | 62.9 | 56.4 |
| Missouri..... | 12 | 11,125 | 11.9 | 18.3 | 35.8 | 50.0 | 62.4 | 73.5 | 77.8 |
| Nebraska..... | 11 | 11,593 | 21.0 | 33.1 | 65.1 | 73.9 | 75.5 | 85.8 | 77.5 |
| Ohio..... | 9 | 10,351 | 5.6 | 17.6 | 37.9 | 49.5 | 56.9 | 69.7 | 55.8 |
| South Dakota..... | 8 | 8,762 | 6.0 | 23.5 | 60.2 | 84.9 | 80.0 | 86.7 | 69.1 |
| Wisconsin..... | 7 | 6,667 | 5.9 | 11.3 | 23.0 | 35.3 | 43.5 | 43.1 | 42.6 |
| Western: | | | | | | | | | |
| California..... | 6 | 1,769 | 1.1 | 5.6 | 13.1 | 17.0 | 22.9 | 23.8 | 23.9 |
| Colorado..... | 7 | 6,161 | 8.2 | 29.7 | 50.0 | 62.0 | 53.2 | 61.8 | 53.3 |
| Idaho..... | 4 | 3,286 | 11.5 | 29.4 | 49.4 | 51.8 | 64.1 | 57.5 | 60.2 |
| Kansas..... | 10 | 11,562 | 21.1 | 28.9 | 58.2 | 87.6 | 79.7 | 91.9 | 91.1 |
| Montana..... | 7 | 3,833 | 5.5 | 15.9 | 38.2 | 61.1 | 65.1 | 92.7 | 69.2 |
| Nevada..... | 2 | 190 | 0 | 4.7 | 18.4 | 30.9 | 6.8 | 34.1 | 13.4 |
| North Dakota..... | 6 | 10,776 | 3.6 | 15.6 | 55.4 | 92.4 | 78.5 | 89.2 | 84.0 |
| Oregon..... | 4 | 1,093 | 1.2 | 6.0 | 15.7 | 18.6 | 19.4 | 17.1 | 9.0 |
| Utah..... | 3 | 2,331 | 24.9 | 57.2 | 53.8 | 37.8 | 32.8 | 27.1 | 26.3 |
| Washington..... | 5 | 3,325 | 1.8 | 6.5 | 14.0 | 23.8 | 27.0 | 57.9 | 68.7 |
| Wyoming..... | 2 | 512 | 6.1 | 26.8 | 30.3 | 32.4 | 53.4 | 50.2 | 23.9 |

PRODUCTION ADJUSTMENTS ON COOPERATING FARMS UNDER COMMODITY PROGRAMS

Statements have been made that farmers operating small enterprises had more difficulty in complying with the fixed production adjustments under the contracts than did larger farmers. This difficulty would be obvious in the case of a farmer with 2 sows and usually raising 10 hogs, who tried to adjust his production to 8 hogs instead. To see how serious such difficulties were, a special tabulation was made for each major commodity by size of base production. This tabulation shows the acreages actually grown, or the hogs actually raised, as reported on the compliance check-up, in proportion to the quantity permitted under the contract. These are based on the entire commodity base for each farm, regardless of whether that represented one contract or several contracts.

CORN

The severe drought in 1934 may have overshadowed any true relationship. In the East the smaller farms generally cut far below their permitted acreage, while the larger farms planted nearer to the permitted acreage. This was also true, though to a less marked degree, in most Corn Belt States. The data for individual States are shown in table 14.

TABLE 14.—Percentage of permitted corn acreage actually raised by A. A. A. contract signers (1934) with corn bases of various sizes, in all sample counties, by States

| State ¹ | Sample | | Actual corn acreage as a percentage of permitted acreage | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total, all farms |
|--------------------|----------|--------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| | Counties | Farms in corn program | Size of corn base (in acres) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1-4 | 5-9 | 10-19 | 20-29 | 30-39 | 40-49 | 50-59 | 60-79 | 80-99 | 100-199 | 200-299 | 300-599 | 600 or over | | |
| | Number | Number | Percent (²) | Percent (²) | Percent (²) | Percent (²) | Percent (²) | Percent (²) | Percent (²) | Percent (²) | Percent (²) | Percent (²) | Percent (²) | Percent (²) | Percent (²) | Percent (²) | |
| Northeast: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New Jersey..... | 1 | 26 | (²) | (²) | (²) | (²) | (²) | (²) | (²) | (²) | (²) | (²) | (²) | (²) | (²) | 85 | |
| Pennsylvania..... | 5 | 282 | 86 | 91 | 84 | 85 | 83 | 92 | 75 | 75 | 74 | 93 | ----- | ----- | ----- | 84 | |
| East Central: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kentucky..... | 10 | 2,530 | 77 | 83 | 80 | 79 | 81 | 83 | 83 | 83 | 84 | 83 | 93 | 58 | ----- | 82 | |
| Tennessee..... | 4 | 1,555 | 35 | 74 | 77 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 79 | 80 | 87 | 81 | 85 | ----- | ----- | 80 | |
| Maryland..... | 4 | 618 | 38 | 64 | 85 | 86 | 90 | 88 | 86 | 89 | 65 | 99 | 78 | 97 | ----- | 87 | |
| Virginia..... | 7 | 687 | 77 | 88 | 80 | 80 | 83 | 80 | 79 | 84 | 75 | 86 | 99 | ----- | ----- | 82 | |
| West Virginia..... | 5 | 285 | 59 | 51 | 72 | 71 | 70 | 72 | 79 | 87 | 74 | 86 | ----- | ----- | ----- | 73 | |
| North Central: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Illinois..... | 10 | 10,213 | 63 | 74 | 91 | 87 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 93 | 90 | 95 | 96 | 90 | |
| Indiana..... | 9 | 6,669 | 59 | 74 | 87 | 89 | 89 | 87 | 87 | 86 | 88 | 87 | 92 | 81 | ----- | 88 | |
| Michigan..... | 11 | 3,933 | 74 | 81 | 82 | 81 | 81 | 75 | 79 | 69 | 92 | 67 | ----- | ----- | ----- | 81 | |
| Iowa..... | 10 | 16,065 | 73 | 84 | 90 | 92 | 94 | 95 | 93 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 97 | 93 | 94 | |
| Minnesota..... | 9 | 7,544 | 65 | 82 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 90 | 91 | 91 | 92 | 92 | 91 | 85 | 83 | 90 | |
| Missouri..... | 10 | 9,996 | 63 | 72 | 84 | 86 | 87 | 89 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 84 | 83 | 83 | 85 | |
| Nebraska..... | 10 | 8,850 | 20 | 58 | 65 | 78 | 88 | 92 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 91 | 89 | 86 | 89 | 91 | |
| Ohio..... | 9 | 8,143 | 71 | 82 | 88 | 88 | 88 | 88 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 89 | 95 | 87 | 90 | 87 | |
| South Dakota..... | 8 | 6,551 | 24 | 66 | 64 | 64 | 65 | 70 | 72 | 74 | 69 | 69 | 65 | 58 | ----- | 69 | |
| Wisconsin..... | 7 | 4,750 | 81 | 89 | 88 | 87 | 86 | 88 | 87 | 86 | 86 | 88 | 15 | ----- | 82 | 87 | |
| Western: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colorado..... | 7 | 2,534 | 50 | 35 | 55 | 55 | 62 | 62 | 61 | 69 | 74 | 78 | 79 | 77 | 79 | 76 | |
| Idaho..... | 2 | 137 | (²) | (²) | (²) | (²) | (²) | (²) | (²) | (²) | (²) | (²) | (²) | (²) | (²) | 33 | |
| Kansas..... | 10 | 6,717 | 21 | 36 | 66 | 75 | 79 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 81 | 77 | 71 | 93 | 80 | |
| Montana..... | 7 | 180 | 33 | 16 | 62 | 43 | 72 | 70 | 61 | 49 | 84 | 77 | ----- | 92 | 100 | 82 | |
| North Dakota..... | 6 | 2,718 | 13 | 34 | 70 | 76 | 81 | 82 | 81 | 81 | 86 | 85 | 84 | 83 | ----- | 82 | |
| Oregon..... | 2 | 54 | (²) | (²) | (²) | (²) | (²) | (²) | (²) | (²) | (²) | (²) | (²) | (²) | (²) | 41 | |
| Utah..... | 1 | 117 | 37 | 38 | 24 | ----- | 40 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 35 | |
| Washington..... | 3 | 69 | (²) | (²) | (²) | (²) | (²) | (²) | (²) | (²) | (²) | (²) | (²) | (²) | (²) | 38 | |
| Wyoming..... | 2 | 200 | ----- | ----- | 50 | 68 | 63 | 81 | 72 | 60 | 70 | 68 | 100 | ----- | 91 | 68 | |

¹ States with no corn program in the sample counties, or with too few farms to give significant percentages, are omitted.

² Reports too few to give significant percentages for individual size classes.

Hogs

The production of hogs was affected by the severe drought even more sharply than the acreage of corn. Even in the East, however, the production of hogs fell far below the permitted amounts. There was a marked relation between the size of the base and the amount of adjustment, however, in almost all States. Farmers with a base of less than 10 hogs in most States grew only about half their permitted production, on the average; those with bases of about 50 hogs grew about two-thirds to three-quarters; and those with 100 or more usually grew about three-quarters of the permitted quantities. There were wide differences between States in these respects, however, and in both the East and the West most size classes fell far below the permitted quota. Table 15 gives the figures by States.

TABLE 15.—Percentage of permitted hog production actually raised by A. A. A. contract signers (1934) with hog bases of various sizes, in all sample counties, by States

| State ¹ | Sample | | Actual hog production as a percentage of permitted production | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total all farms |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|---|------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|------|-----------------------|
| | | | Size of hog base (in head) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Coun- ties | Farms in hog pro- gram | 1-4 | 5-9 | 10- 19 | 20- 29 | 30- 39 | 40- 49 | 50- 59 | 60- 79 | 80- 99 | 100- 199 | 200- 299 | 300- 599 | 600 or over | | |
| | Num- ber | Num- ber | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | |
| Northeast: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New Jersey..... | 2 | 28 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | 79 | |
| Pennsylvania..... | 5 | 216 | 25 | 34 | 51 | 42 | 52 | 58 | 57 | 45 | 56 | 52 | 76 | 56 | 87 | 57 | |
| East Central: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kentucky..... | 10 | 2,313 | 31 | 41 | 50 | 56 | 59 | 58 | 64 | 64 | 64 | 64 | 50 | 68 | ----- | 59 | |
| Tennessee..... | 5 | 1,736 | 44 | 52 | 52 | 60 | 54 | 54 | 61 | 58 | 58 | 59 | 60 | ----- | ----- | 56 | |
| Maryland..... | 4 | 452 | 56 | 38 | 35 | 42 | 46 | 44 | 53 | 47 | 42 | 39 | ----- | ----- | 52 | 44 | |
| Virginia..... | 7 | 640 | 57 | 53 | 58 | 57 | 56 | 62 | 72 | 58 | 65 | 54 | 41 | ----- | ----- | 59 | |
| West Virginia..... | 5 | 254 | 46 | 37 | 52 | 53 | 42 | 56 | 46 | 64 | 77 | 50 | 39 | ----- | ----- | 54 | |
| North Central: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Illinois..... | 10 | 9,903 | 53 | 57 | 57 | 62 | 64 | 67 | 70 | 72 | 73 | 75 | 77 | 77 | 52 | 71 | |
| Indiana..... | 9 | 6,634 | 37 | 41 | 53 | 59 | 61 | 63 | 67 | 71 | 71 | 77 | 80 | 82 | 69 | 70 | |
| Michigan..... | 11 | 3,894 | 15 | 35 | 46 | 55 | 56 | 60 | 63 | 56 | 50 | 48 | 38 | 45 | ----- | 54 | |
| Iowa..... | 10 | 5,469 | 48 | 64 | 68 | 71 | 72 | 75 | 77 | 76 | 78 | 86 | 77 | 79 | 75 | 77 | |
| Minnesota..... | 9 | 7,434 | 49 | 52 | 62 | 66 | 70 | 71 | 73 | 75 | 75 | 76 | 71 | 21 | 42 | 70 | |
| Missouri..... | 10 | 9,942 | 31 | 44 | 50 | 52 | 54 | 56 | 54 | 58 | 60 | 63 | 62 | 63 | 71 | 58 | |
| Nebraska..... | 10 | 8,337 | 58 | 53 | 59 | 64 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 66 | 69 | 68 | 61 | 68 | 90 | 66 | |
| Ohio..... | 9 | 7,939 | 36 | 44 | 55 | 63 | 66 | 70 | 70 | 73 | 75 | 75 | 80 | 84 | 95 | 71 | |
| South Dakota..... | 8 | 6,005 | 42 | 39 | 39 | 41 | 41 | 43 | 48 | 51 | 48 | 54 | 41 | 66 | 32 | 47 | |
| Wisconsin..... | 7 | 5,089 | 26 | 46 | 57 | 66 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 69 | 71 | 65 | ----- | ----- | 66 | |
| Western: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| California..... | 2 | 270 | 0 | 17 | 41 | 44 | 48 | 41 | 48 | 48 | 55 | 66 | 47 | 61 | 91 | 74 | |
| Colorado..... | 7 | 2,419 | 19 | 36 | 40 | 43 | 48 | 43 | 51 | 44 | 45 | 50 | 45 | 65 | 88 | 50 | |
| Idaho..... | 4 | 1,855 | 12 | 28 | 45 | 53 | 53 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 59 | 66 | 57 | 45 | ----- | 57 | |
| Kansas..... | 10 | 6,828 | 34 | 36 | 44 | 47 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 50 | 51 | 53 | 55 | 46 | 87 | 49 | |
| Montana..... | 7 | 830 | 23 | 38 | 42 | 44 | 34 | 45 | 40 | 48 | 53 | 43 | 62 | 37 | 59 | 46 | |
| Nevada..... | 2 | 130 | --- | 43 | 67 | 69 | 52 | 65 | 60 | 60 | 79 | 54 | 23 | ----- | ----- | 57 | |
| North Dakota..... | 6 | 3,033 | 36 | 37 | 40 | 46 | 48 | 56 | 54 | 51 | 58 | 55 | 32 | ----- | ----- | 46 | |
| Oregon..... | 4 | 1,092 | 0 | 44 | 50 | 58 | 64 | 60 | 59 | 62 | 63 | 74 | 94 | 53 | ----- | 61 | |
| Utah..... | 3 | 482 | 9 | 38 | 37 | 35 | 40 | 32 | 32 | 33 | 38 | 37 | 97 | ----- | ----- | 38 | |
| Washington..... | 5 | 1,438 | 5 | 37 | 45 | 50 | 52 | 54 | 58 | 55 | 58 | 53 | 59 | 38 | ----- | 53 | |
| Wyoming..... | 2 | 268 | 52 | 40 | 46 | 34 | 39 | 30 | 37 | 46 | 28 | 62 | 58 | 25 | 87 | 44 | |

¹ States with no sample counties in the hog program are omitted.

² Reports too few to give significant percentage for individual size classes.

WHEAT

The relation between size of allotment and adjustment in wheat was the opposite of that in corn and hogs, the smaller farms generally growing nearly all the wheat they were permitted to, and the larger farms somewhat less. As a whole, however, there was little difference in this respect between farms with different-sized allotments, as is shown in table 16.

TABLE 16.—Percentage of permitted wheat acreage actually raised by A. A. A. contract signers (1934) with wheat bases of various sizes, in all sample counties, by States

| States ¹ | Sample | | Actual wheat acreage as a percentage of permitted acreage | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total all farms |
|---------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|---|------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|--|-----------------------|
| | | | Size of wheat base (in acres) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Coun- ties | Farms in wheat pro- gram | 1-4 | 5-9 | 10- 19 | 20- 29 | 30- 39 | 40- 49 | 50- 59 | 60- 79 | 80- 99 | 100- 199 | 200- 299 | 300- 599 | 600 or over | | |
| | Num- ber | Num- ber | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | | |
| Northeast: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New Jersey..... | 1 | 24 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | 85 | | |
| Pennsylvania..... | 4 | 459 | 83 | 89 | 88 | 90 | 90 | 95 | 84 | 98 | 88 | | | | 89 | | |
| East Central: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kentucky..... | 9 | 636 | 95 | 80 | 79 | 82 | 86 | 84 | 74 | 84 | 84 | 82 | 101 | 86 | 83 | | |
| Tennessee..... | 1 | 58 | 77 | 86 | 89 | 88 | 93 | 89 | 67 | 90 | 91 | | | | 87 | | |
| Maryland..... | 4 | 2,057 | 76 | 87 | 89 | 90 | 89 | 89 | 91 | 90 | 92 | 90 | 70 | | 90 | | |
| Virginia..... | 5 | 699 | 100 | 88 | 87 | 87 | 85 | 86 | 83 | 85 | 93 | 87 | | | 86 | | |
| West Virginia..... | 3 | 119 | 100 | 90 | 85 | 82 | 91 | 87 | 88 | 84 | 83 | 80 | | | 85 | | |
| North Central: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Illinois..... | 10 | 3,044 | | 94 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 92 | 91 | 92 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 85 | 91 | | |
| Indiana..... | 9 | 1,915 | 100 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 91 | 91 | 93 | 89 | 93 | 96 | 80 | 66 | 92 | | |
| Michigan..... | 10 | 2,313 | 90 | 87 | 87 | 86 | 87 | 86 | 84 | 83 | 75 | 90 | 68 | | 87 | | |
| Iowa..... | 9 | 338 | 50 | 91 | 84 | 84 | 92 | 87 | 89 | 88 | 86 | 85 | 100 | | 87 | | |
| Minnesota..... | 8 | 2,265 | 81 | 86 | 86 | 87 | 87 | 86 | 87 | 87 | 86 | 85 | 84 | 81 | 86 | | |
| Missouri..... | 10 | 1,567 | | 85 | 88 | 90 | 87 | 88 | 88 | 86 | 85 | 85 | 84 | 88 | 87 | | |
| Nebraska..... | 10 | 3,439 | | 65 | 89 | 88 | 86 | 87 | 85 | 85 | 84 | 93 | 93 | 91 | 80 | | |
| Ohio..... | 9 | 2,783 | 100 | 96 | 94 | 93 | 92 | 90 | 90 | 88 | 90 | 85 | | 80 | 93 | | |
| South Dakota..... | 8 | 4,892 | 92 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 82 | 87 | 82 | 82 | 80 | 81 | 79 | 69 | 59 | | |
| Wisconsin..... | 5 | 64 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | 89 | | |
| Western: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| California..... | 2 | 103 | | | 100 | 100 | 67 | 90 | 100 | 79 | 42 | 87 | 84 | 78 | 80 | | |
| Colorado..... | 7 | 2,331 | 100 | 87 | 90 | 88 | 83 | 87 | 85 | 85 | 86 | 85 | 86 | 89 | 87 | | |
| Idaho..... | 4 | 1,723 | 100 | 90 | 87 | 87 | 83 | 82 | 85 | 86 | 90 | 88 | 80 | 88 | 79 | | |
| Kansas..... | 10 | 6,681 | 100 | 93 | 95 | 89 | 89 | 90 | 88 | 90 | 91 | 89 | 92 | 92 | 91 | | |
| Montana..... | 7 | 6,377 | | 93 | 88 | 75 | 82 | 76 | 75 | 76 | 74 | 76 | 78 | 83 | 82 | | |
| Nevada..... | 2 | 115 | 0 | 87 | 65 | 71 | 68 | 56 | 69 | 59 | 78 | | | | 66 | | |
| North Dakota..... | 6 | 10,044 | 100 | 90 | 77 | 85 | 84 | 84 | 84 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 87 | 86 | 82 | | |
| Oregon..... | 3 | 909 | 62 | 77 | 74 | 80 | 80 | 85 | 83 | 87 | 87 | 87 | 86 | 94 | 88 | | |
| Utah..... | 3 | 617 | 93 | 83 | 82 | 77 | 78 | 78 | 74 | 97 | 30 | 89 | 97 | 90 | 87 | | |
| Washington..... | 4 | 2,202 | 100 | 94 | 83 | 87 | 91 | 89 | 91 | 91 | 91 | 94 | 94 | 95 | 96 | | |
| Wyoming..... | 2 | 281 | | 92 | 75 | 90 | 89 | 87 | 84 | 83 | 85 | 84 | 76 | 56 | 81 | | |

¹ States with no sample counties in the wheat program are omitted.

² Reports too few to give significant percentages for individual size classes.

TOBACCO

In most States the smaller tobacco farms planted materially less tobacco than they were permitted under their contracts, while the larger farms planted nearer to the permitted acreages. In some States the farms with very small base acreages tended to drop out of production entirely. (See table 17.)

TABLE 17.—Percentage of permitted tobacco acreage actually raised by A. A. A. contract signers (1934) with tobacco bases of various sizes, in all sample counties, by States

| State ¹ | Sample | | Actual tobacco acreage as a percentage of permitted acreage | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total all farms |
|--------------------|----------|--|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|--|-----------------------|
| | Counties | Farms in to- bacco pro- gram | Size of tobacco base (in acres) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 1- 1.9 | 2- 3.9 | 4- 5.9 | 6- 7.9 | 8- 9.9 | 10- 11.9 | 12- 13.9 | 14- 15.9 | 16- 19.9 | 20- 24.9 | 25- 29.9 | 30- 39.9 | 40 and over | | | |
| | | | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | | |
| Northeast: | Number | Number | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | | |
| Pennsylvania..... | 1 | 686 | 17 | 11 | 30 | 40 | 40 | 46 | 45 | 49 | 57 | 47 | 88 | 31 | 38 | 41 | | |
| East Central: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kentucky..... | 11 | 9,830 | 70 | 74 | 79 | 82 | 85 | 82 | 84 | 86 | 90 | 89 | 79 | 88 | 80 | 82 | | |
| Tennessee..... | 4 | 5,263 | 78 | 72 | 77 | 83 | 76 | 75 | 78 | 86 | 78 | 82 | 92 | 98 | 85 | 78 | | |
| Maryland..... | 1 | 231 | (²) | 32 | 52 | 70 | 77 | 73 | 69 | 69 | 78 | 75 | 60 | 80 | 66 | 72 | | |
| Virginia..... | 3 | 501 | 42 | 59 | 73 | 80 | 77 | 85 | 79 | 80 | 61 | 99 | 98 | --- | 96 | 72 | | |
| West Virginia..... | 3 | 350 | 54 | 51 | 52 | 66 | 54 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 41 | 52 | | |
| North Central: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indiana..... | 5 | 760 | 55.3 | 66.4 | 68.2 | 63.3 | 70.9 | 66.9 | 74.2 | 56.4 | 67.5 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 64 | | |
| Missouri..... | 3 | 138 | 58.3 | 60.4 | 73.4 | 79.1 | 69.1 | 58.2 | 79.8 | 74.6 | 70.3 | 81.7 | --- | 82.7 | --- | 71 | | |
| Ohio..... | 4 | 2,174 | 60.0 | 73.7 | 75.8 | 85.3 | 84.4 | 85.8 | 67.2 | 74.7 | 57.9 | 88.8 | --- | 95.6 | --- | 77 | | |
| Wisconsin..... | 3 | 1,096 | 23.8 | 37.8 | 61.6 | 67.1 | 81.9 | 79.9 | 54.7 | 74.3 | 97.0 | 55.7 | --- | 38.8 | --- | 62 | | |

¹ Excluding Minnesota, where there were relatively few tobacco contracts, and where most tobacco farmers contracted to reduce their entire acreage.

² Reports too few to give significant percentage.

FARMS PARTICIPATING, BY TYPE OF TENURE

The data on individual farms from the sample counties make the data on participation under the A. A. A. programs directly comparable with the census data on the numbers of farmers by types of tenure. In making this comparison both those farmers who own all the land they farm, and those who own part and rent additional tracts, have been classified as owners, while all farmers renting their land have been classified as tenants. Of all farmers cooperating in the A. A. A. program in the sample counties, 240,000 were tenants and 194,500 were owners. This represented 63 percent of the tenants in those counties, according to the census, and 42 percent of the owners. Higher participation among tenants than among owners appeared in every region except in the Northeast. This fact is probably explained by the greater pressure on tenants to produce cash crops, by the larger proportion of owners in areas and regions devoted mainly to subsistence farming, and to the extensive development of the share-cropper system in intensive commercial cash-crop areas. As a result, a larger proportion of tenants were commercial producers, and so were eligible to cooperate in the commodity programs.

The data for regions and States are given in table 18.

TABLE 18.—Farmers participating in A. A. A. programs, by type of tenure, by States

| State ¹ | Sample counties | Participation by tenants | | | Participation by owners ² | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| | | Tenants in counties (1935 census) | Tenants participating in program | Percentage of tenants covered by contracts | Owners in counties (1935 census) | Owners participating in program | Percentage of owners covered by contracts |
| | | <i>Number</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Percent</i> |
| Northeast: | | | | | | | |
| New Jersey..... | 2 | 818 | 14 | 2 | 2,591 | 47 | 2 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 5 | 4,285 | 807 | 19 | 14,564 | 3,771 | 26 |
| Total..... | 7 | 5,103 | 821 | 16 | 17,155 | 3,818 | 22 |
| East Central: | | | | | | | |
| Kentucky..... | 11 | 11,386 | 7,263 | 64 | 19,800 | 8,622 | 44 |
| Tennessee..... | 12 | 10,792 | 12,746 | 64 | 22,432 | 11,834 | 53 |
| North Carolina..... | 9 | 17,914 | 14,628 | 82 | 16,456 | 7,112 | 43 |
| Maryland..... | 4 | 2,753 | 1,012 | 37 | 6,912 | 1,588 | 23 |
| Virginia..... | 12 | 10,410 | 5,146 | 49 | 16,818 | 5,765 | 34 |
| West Virginia..... | 6 | 3,528 | 151 | 4 | 10,197 | 641 | 6 |
| Total..... | 54 | 65,783 | 40,946 | 62 | 92,615 | 35,562 | 38 |
| North Central: | | | | | | | |
| Illinois..... | 10 | 10,815 | 5,896 | 55 | 15,131 | 6,500 | 43 |
| Indiana..... | 9 | 5,906 | 2,700 | 46 | 13,643 | 5,418 | 40 |
| Michigan..... | 11 | 7,159 | 1,572 | 22 | 25,551 | 5,897 | 23 |
| Iowa..... | 10 | 11,011 | 9,280 | 84 | 11,274 | 7,230 | 64 |
| Minnesota..... | 9 | 7,144 | 3,527 | 49 | 14,955 | 5,465 | 37 |
| Missouri..... | 12 | 13,351 | 6,888 | 52 | 18,434 | 7,828 | 42 |
| Nebraska..... | 11 | 8,501 | 6,378 | 75 | 8,907 | 5,847 | 66 |
| Ohio..... | 9 | 9,819 | 4,193 | 43 | 21,214 | 6,429 | 30 |
| South Dakota..... | 8 | 5,015 | 4,197 | 84 | 6,495 | 4,562 | 70 |
| Wisconsin..... | 7 | 5,493 | 1,977 | 36 | 17,863 | 4,737 | 27 |
| Total..... | 96 | 84,214 | 46,608 | 55 | 153,467 | 59,913 | 39 |
| Southern: | | | | | | | |
| Alabama..... | 6 | 14,898 | 11,094 | 74 | 10,097 | 7,157 | 71 |
| Arkansas..... | 7 | 19,204 | 13,635 | 71 | 11,620 | 6,318 | 54 |
| Florida..... | 6 | 5,306 | 1,698 | 32 | 6,388 | 2,286 | 36 |
| Georgia..... | 16 | 24,567 | 17,505 | 71 | 11,033 | 7,799 | 71 |
| Louisiana..... | 6 | 10,231 | 6,757 | 66 | 7,967 | 4,801 | 60 |
| Mississippi..... | 8 | 33,094 | 26,749 | 81 | 11,581 | 6,953 | 60 |
| Oklahoma..... | 8 | 14,296 | 9,146 | 64 | 8,660 | 5,257 | 61 |
| South Carolina..... | 5 | 15,905 | 13,443 | 84 | 10,073 | 6,349 | 63 |
| Texas..... | 29 | 45,660 | 29,340 | 64 | 35,888 | 20,918 | 58 |
| Total..... | 91 | 183,161 | 129,367 | 71 | 113,307 | 67,838 | 60 |
| Western: | | | | | | | |
| California..... | 6 | 6,675 | 613 | 9.2 | 17,245 | 1,159 | 6.7 |
| Colorado..... | 7 | 5,400 | 3,066 | 56.8 | 7,869 | 3,108 | 39.5 |
| Idaho..... | 4 | 2,436 | 1,129 | 46.3 | 5,246 | 2,158 | 41.1 |
| Kansas..... | 10 | 7,254 | 5,668 | 78.1 | 9,674 | 5,960 | 61.6 |
| Montana..... | 7 | 3,001 | 2,571 | 85.7 | 7,479 | 4,547 | 60.8 |
| Nevada..... | 2 | 156 | 40 | 25.6 | 772 | 150 | 19.4 |
| New Mexico..... | 1 | 714 | 511 | 71.6 | 1,245 | 617 | 49.6 |
| North Dakota..... | 6 | 5,526 | 5,122 | 92.7 | 7,152 | 5,654 | 79.1 |
| Oregon..... | 4 | 3,148 | 1,337 | 42.5 | 9,702 | 350 | 3.6 |
| Utah..... | 3 | 944 | 447 | 47.4 | 5,027 | 1,884 | 37.5 |
| Washington..... | 5 | 5,149 | 1,920 | 37.3 | 15,592 | 1,405 | 9.0 |
| Wyoming..... | 2 | 456 | 136 | 29.8 | 1,251 | 377 | 30.1 |
| Total..... | 57 | 40,859 | 22,560 | 55.2 | 88,254 | 27,369 | 31.0 |
| U. S. total ³ | 305 | 379,120 | 240,302 | 63.4 | 464,798 | 194,500 | 41.8 |

¹ Arizona reports excluded because of incomplete field enumeration.² Owners include both full owners and part owners.³ For States listed in table.

RELATION OF TYPE OF TENURE TO FARM MANAGEMENT AND SOIL CONSERVATION

The increase of farm tenancy is often alleged to lead to exhaustive farming practices, through an increased emphasis on cash crops, and less feeding of livestock. The records for the farmers participating in the corn-hog program in the sample counties provide a basis for determining how far tenancy is accompanied by more exploitative farm management. The type of management, however, also varies with the size of farm. Accordingly, the sample county records for farmers cooperating in the corn-hog program have been grouped according to size of farm, and then tabulated separately for full owners and share tenants, as shown in table 19. The proportion of the entire farm ordinarily planted to corn, and the usual number of hogs produced per acre of corn, are shown in this table for each group. In preparing this table the acreage base for corn, and the hog base of the number of hogs produced for market, both as determined for the corn-hog contract, were taken as representing the usual production prior to the A. A. A. programs.

TABLE 19.—Usual percentage of farm acreage in corn and number of hogs per corn acre, as shown by corn and hog bases,¹ by size and by type of tenure, for selected States

| Size of farm (acres) | Full owner | | | | | Share tenants | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Farms reporting | Average acres in corn | Average hogs for sale | Percentage of farm acreage in corn | Hogs per acre of corn | Farms reporting | Average acres in corn | Average hogs for sale | Percentage of farm acreage in corn | Hogs per acre of corn |
| Ohio: | <i>Number</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Number</i> |
| Under 20..... | 497 | 3.4 | 22.6 | 17.8 | 6.6 | 27 | 1.1 | 10.1 | 11.6 | 9.4 |
| 20-49..... | 408 | 8.6 | 23.6 | 21.0 | 2.7 | 194 | 5.4 | 15.6 | 14.4 | 2.8 |
| 50-99..... | 2,059 | 16.5 | 32.5 | 21.9 | 2.0 | 1,133 | 19.3 | 29.9 | 24.9 | 1.5 |
| 100-174..... | 1,885 | 28.6 | 44.0 | 22.1 | 1.5 | 1,447 | 31.3 | 43.0 | 23.6 | 1.4 |
| 175-259..... | 506 | 35.0 | 59.5 | 16.6 | 1.7 | 418 | 45.6 | 59.3 | 21.8 | 1.3 |
| 260-499..... | 264 | 48.5 | 72.4 | 14.8 | 1.5 | 175 | 68.7 | 85.8 | 21.2 | 1.2 |
| 500 and over..... | 30 | 150.4 | 94.2 | 17.4 | .6 | 15 | 71.4 | 103.9 | 11.4 | 1.4 |
| Total ¹ | 5,152 | 22.6 | 39.5 | 19.9 | 1.7 | 3,382 | 29.5 | 41.3 | 22.8 | 1.4 |
| Indiana: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 20..... | 208 | 1.2 | 27.4 | 12.5 | 22.0 | 12 | (²) | (²) | (²) | (²) |
| 20-49..... | 513 | 8.4 | 23.2 | 22.0 | 3.5 | 75 | 14.0 | 23.3 | 35.7 | 1.6 |
| 50-99..... | 1,818 | 17.5 | 36.0 | 22.0 | 2.1 | 633 | 24.3 | 42.7 | 28.6 | 1.7 |
| 100-174..... | 1,428 | 26.0 | 51.3 | 18.7 | 2.9 | 879 | 35.2 | 51.8 | 25.8 | 1.5 |
| 175-259..... | 346 | 37.7 | 58.5 | 19.3 | 1.6 | 441 | 53.6 | 69.5 | 25.5 | 1.3 |
| 260-499..... | 388 | 55.3 | 79.4 | 18.7 | 1.4 | 240 | 84.0 | 98.8 | 25.7 | 1.2 |
| 500 and over..... | 29 | 148.9 | 219.2 | 20.2 | 1.5 | 23 | 155.3 | 162.3 | 22.5 | 1.0 |
| Total ¹ | 4,730 | 23.7 | 45.7 | 19.7 | 1.9 | 2,303 | 41.1 | 57.7 | 26.0 | 1.4 |
| Illinois: ³ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 20..... | 226 | 11.9 | 22.1 | 30.2 | 11.4 | 9 | (²) | (²) | (²) | (²) |
| 20-49..... | 271 | 12.7 | 32.7 | 37.3 | 2.6 | 79 | 19.2 | 19.9 | 51.3 | 1.0 |
| 50-99..... | 955 | 21.2 | 40.5 | 28.0 | 1.9 | 579 | 29.1 | 34.3 | 39.7 | 1.2 |
| 100-174..... | 1,848 | 35.1 | 51.4 | 25.8 | 1.5 | 1,940 | 46.1 | 44.7 | 33.4 | 1.0 |
| 175-259..... | 983 | 48.2 | 67.8 | 25.6 | 1.4 | 1,260 | 67.2 | 63.7 | 32.4 | 1.0 |
| 260-499..... | 517 | 76.6 | 101.9 | 23.9 | 1.3 | 744 | 99.9 | 84.9 | 30.6 | .9 |
| 500 and over..... | 76 | 172.2 | 161.0 | 25.4 | .9 | 77 | 190.0 | 176.0 | 34.2 | .9 |
| Total ¹ | 4,650 | 42.8 | 61.2 | 25.5 | 1.4 | 4,679 | 62.1 | 58.1 | 32.5 | .9 |

¹ Excluding farms smaller than 20 acres.

² Number of cases too small for averages to be reliable.

TABLE 19.—*Usual percentage of farm acreage in corn and number of hogs per corn acre, as shown by corn and hog bases, by size and by type of tenure, for selected States—Continued*

| Size of farm (acres) | Full owner | | | | | Share tenants | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| | Farms report- ing | Average acres in corn | Average hogs for sale | Per- centage of farm acreage in corn | Hogs per acre of corn | Farms report- ing | Average acres in corn | Average hogs for sale | Per- centage of farm acreage in corn | Hogs per acre of corn |
| Minnesota: | <i>Number</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Number</i> |
| Under 20..... | 15 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | 0 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| 20-49..... | 75 | 6.4 | 25.4 | 17.4 | 3.9 | 1 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| 50-99..... | 675 | 18.3 | 32.3 | 23.0 | 1.8 | 80 | 23.6 | 25.9 | 29.3 | 1.1 |
| 100-174..... | 1,856 | 26.6 | 36.9 | 18.7 | 1.4 | 652 | 41.5 | 38.5 | 27.4 | .9 |
| 175-259..... | 834 | 38.0 | 42.7 | 17.6 | 1.1 | 494 | 55.8 | 49.8 | 25.3 | .9 |
| 260-499..... | 621 | 54.0 | 50.1 | 16.0 | .9 | 577 | 71.7 | 47.0 | 20.8 | .7 |
| 500 and over..... | 92 | 92.4 | 63.1 | 15.3 | .7 | 82 | 83.3 | 51.5 | 13.3 | .6 |
| Total ¹ | 4,153 | 32.6 | 39.5 | 17.7 | 1.2 | 1,855 | 55.5 | 44.1 | 22.6 | .8 |
| Iowa: ³ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 20..... | 140 | 6.3 | 52.7 | 54.6 | 8.3 | 10 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| 20-49..... | 272 | 11.3 | 38.8 | 30.0 | 3.4 | 59 | 19.5 | 28.8 | 47.4 | 1.4 |
| 50-99..... | 1,156 | 26.2 | 62.0 | 32.7 | 2.4 | 679 | 35.8 | 40.0 | 44.6 | 1.1 |
| 100-174..... | 2,761 | 45.8 | 73.4 | 32.2 | 1.6 | 2,844 | 57.2 | 57.1 | 39.6 | 1.0 |
| 175-259..... | 1,174 | 64.9 | 98.5 | 30.5 | 1.5 | 1,635 | 82.2 | 74.1 | 37.6 | .9 |
| 260-499..... | 757 | 97.7 | 129.0 | 29.0 | 1.3 | 1,101 | 121.5 | 99.6 | 36.5 | .8 |
| 500 and over..... | 67 | 147.4 | 209.1 | 24.5 | 1.4 | 71 | 204.0 | 116.0 | 32.7 | .6 |
| Total ¹ | 6,187 | 53.8 | 84.7 | 20.1 | 1.6 | 6,389 | 73.6 | 52.4 | 38.2 | .7 |
| Missouri: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 20..... | 167 | .8 | 28.8 | 9.5 | 35.9 | 14 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| 20-49..... | 398 | 8.3 | 28.1 | 22.6 | 3.4 | 91 | 18.7 | 17.6 | 51.1 | .9 |
| 50-99..... | 1,259 | 18.7 | 32.1 | 24.1 | 1.7 | 401 | 29.5 | 27.9 | 38.0 | .9 |
| 100-174..... | 1,916 | 30.1 | 40.1 | 22.3 | 1.3 | 935 | 42.9 | 36.6 | 31.4 | .9 |
| 175-259..... | 981 | 42.6 | 54.9 | 20.1 | 1.3 | 653 | 60.0 | 50.0 | 28.5 | .8 |
| 260-499..... | 641 | 64.5 | 80.5 | 19.0 | 1.2 | 472 | 88.1 | 66.0 | 26.1 | .7 |
| 500 and over..... | 152 | 102.8 | 124.4 | 14.9 | 1.2 | 72 | 145.2 | 115.6 | 22.1 | .3 |
| Total ¹ | 5,347 | 33.3 | 46.5 | 20.3 | 1.4 | 2,624 | 54.9 | 45.3 | 28.6 | .8 |
| North Dakota: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 20..... | 4 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | 1 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| 20-49..... | 6 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | 1 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| 50-99..... | 7 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | 4 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| 100-174..... | 137 | 22.1 | 22.0 | 14.0 | 1.0 | 75 | 16.6 | 17.9 | 10.5 | 1.1 |
| 175-259..... | 69 | 30.0 | 27.9 | 13.5 | .9 | 45 | 22.1 | 18.9 | 9.6 | .9 |
| 260-499..... | 495 | 38.8 | 31.5 | 10.4 | .8 | 504 | 31.8 | 26.2 | 8.4 | .8 |
| 500 and over..... | 350 | 72.5 | 45.8 | 8.5 | .6 | 329 | 56.2 | 37.6 | 7.0 | .7 |
| Total..... | 1,064 | 46.7 | 34.6 | 9.5 | .7 | 958 | 38.3 | 29.0 | 7.7 | .8 |
| South Dakota: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 20..... | 16 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | 1 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| 20-49..... | 12 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) | 8 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| 50-99..... | 87 | 24.0 | 36.9 | 31.2 | 1.5 | 58 | 30.7 | 24.8 | 39.4 | .8 |
| 100-174..... | 609 | 43.7 | 36.8 | 28.0 | .8 | 822 | 50.6 | 30.2 | 32.2 | .6 |
| 175-259..... | 274 | 52.6 | 42.1 | 23.3 | .8 | 322 | 58.2 | 35.7 | 26.3 | .6 |
| 260-499..... | 795 | 67.1 | 42.0 | 18.1 | .6 | 1,045 | 72.0 | 36.4 | 20.0 | .5 |
| 500 and over..... | 598 | 93.8 | 54.8 | 9.7 | .6 | 342 | 99.6 | 45.3 | 12.9 | .5 |
| Total ¹ | 2,379 | 63.9 | 43.7 | 14.7 | .7 | 2,597 | 66.0 | 35.2 | 20.3 | .5 |
| Nebraska: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 20..... | 98 | .7 | 35.6 | 9.6 | 49.1 | 13 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| 20-49..... | 90 | 8.6 | 35.8 | 24.1 | 4.2 | 22 | 24.0 | 16.0 | 64.9 | .7 |
| 50-99..... | 280 | 32.0 | 33.2 | 41.1 | 1.0 | 166 | 38.2 | 19.0 | 48.6 | .5 |
| 100-174..... | 1,101 | 58.8 | 46.8 | 38.3 | .8 | 1,388 | 70.2 | 32.9 | 45.7 | .5 |
| 175-259..... | 470 | 81.7 | 56.9 | 36.7 | .7 | 747 | 92.8 | 43.3 | 42.1 | .5 |
| 260-499..... | 665 | 114.5 | 73.6 | 32.4 | .6 | 1,093 | 124.5 | 49.5 | 35.6 | .4 |
| 500 and over..... | 293 | 205.3 | 85.5 | 21.5 | .4 | 317 | 167.6 | 54.1 | 20.1 | .3 |
| Total ¹ | 2,899 | 85.9 | 56.2 | 30.6 | .7 | 3,733 | 96.8 | 40.8 | 34.9 | .4 |
| Kansas: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 20..... | 152 | .9 | 27.8 | 15.0 | 29.7 | 11 | (2) | (2) | 0 | 0 |
| 20-49..... | 110 | 8.5 | 30.4 | 24.2 | 3.6 | 43 | 17.7 | 22.8 | 48.4 | 1.3 |
| 50-99..... | 475 | 24.0 | 26.2 | 30.6 | 1.1 | 213 | 33.7 | 20.6 | 42.8 | .6 |
| 100-174..... | 971 | 43.9 | 35.9 | 29.7 | .8 | 911 | 47.7 | 27.7 | 31.4 | .6 |
| 175-259..... | 466 | 61.0 | 43.0 | 27.5 | .7 | 479 | 67.7 | 36.0 | 30.9 | .5 |
| 260-499..... | 666 | 73.9 | 48.9 | 20.6 | .6 | 875 | 70.1 | 36.0 | 19.2 | .5 |
| 500 and over..... | 306 | 103.2 | 53.2 | 11.9 | .5 | 394 | 85.8 | 41.2 | 10.6 | .5 |
| Total..... | 2,994 | 52.2 | 39.3 | 20.7 | .7 | 2,915 | 61.2 | 32.7 | 19.9 | .5 |

¹ Excluding farms smaller than 20 acres.² Number of cases too small for averages.³ Averages and percentages based on sample of 500 schedules in each county in Illinois and Iowa.

With the exception of Kansas and North Dakota, the tenants consistently show a larger proportion of the farm acreage in corn than do the owners. This tendency is most marked in the central and western Corn Belt, where the proportion of the farm in corn runs one-quarter to two-fifths larger for tenants than for owners, both for the State as a whole and for individual size groups. Furthermore, more of the tenant-raised corn was apparently sold as cash grain, and less was fed, as the number of hogs produced per acre of corn was higher for owners than for tenants in every State, with the exception of North Dakota and Kansas. On farms of the same size, owners ordinarily raised more hogs than did tenants, even though they raised smaller acreages of corn. On farms of 100 to 174 acres in Iowa, for example, the owners raised on the average 45.8 acres of corn and 73.4 hogs for sale, while the tenants raised 57.2 acres of corn, but only 57.1 hogs.

It appears from these results that in the Corn Belt at least, share-tenant farming usually means a larger acreage in corn, the most serious soil-depleting crop, and less feeding of livestock on the farm, than is the case with owner-operated farms.

PARTICIPATION OF OWNERS, TENANTS, AND CROPPERS IN THE SOUTH

The data on the contracts and other records covering the production of cotton and tobacco by tenants and croppers provide information on tenure relations in the South not hitherto available. These data are therefore presented in more detail than are the tenure material for other areas.

DEFINITIONS

To present effectively the picture of tenure relations under the A. A. A. contracts, certain new definitions had to be developed. As the cotton and tobacco programs were administered, a plantation usually participated through the use of a single contract. Since a plantation consists of a "home farm," together with other farming units, the contract entered into by the person in control covered all farms under him as well as his own farm. Such a farming organization often included not only sharecroppers but also share tenants and fixed or standing rent tenants, and possibly wage labor. Since a sharecropper's or share tenant's farming unit is considered as a "farm" in the census statistics, it followed that their farms participated in the 1934 cotton program under the contracts signed by their landlords. In this report these farmers have been designated as "subtenants," a term which aids in distinguishing between share tenants who entered directly into contracts, and those whose farms were covered by contracts of their landlords. This subtenant classification is composed of three principal groups: (1) Sharecroppers, who furnished no equipment and received approximately one-half of the crop as their compensation; (2) share subtenants, who furnished equipment and animals and paid usually one-fourth to one-third of the crop to the landlord

for use of the land; and (3) standing or fixed rent subtenants, who paid the landlord a fixed amount of crop or cash for use of the land.

The landlord who entered his farming organization into the 1934 program, also might have been a "farmer" in the strict sense of the word, raising cotton or tobacco on his own account with his own labor or with wage labor. Moreover, as landlord of his subtenants, he himself was not necessarily the owner of the land—he might have been a cash tenant or a share tenant under another landlord, possibly absentee. A broad classification of persons affected by participation in the A. A. A. cotton and tobacco programs may clarify these distinctions.

A. Contract signers without subtenants:

- (1) May have been owners, part owners, cash tenants, or share tenants.
- (2) Contracts applied only to their own farms.

B. Contract signers with subtenants:

- (1) May have been owners, part owners, cash tenants, or share tenants.
- (2) Contracts covered subtenant farming units, as well as the portion of the farm operated by the contract signer.

C. Subtenants:

- (1) May have been sharecroppers, share subtenants, or fixed rent subtenants.
- (2) Did not sign A. A. A. acreage-reduction contracts, but were covered by their landlords' contracts.

As shown in this outline, the cotton and tobacco programs recognized a distinction between a share tenant who entered into a contract on his own interest, and one whose farm was covered by his landlord's² contract. According to Census definitions, however, a share tenant on a single farm unit and one on a plantation are in the same class.

The method used in this study for collecting subtenant data not only facilitates the presentation of participation facts in terms of Census definitions, but also assists materially in determining further relationships between (1) those farmers who owned or controlled the rights to land, at least to the extent that they were eligible to sign their own acreage reduction contracts, and (2) those farmers who controlled no land and who were covered by contracts entered into into by their landlords.

Information on the number and kinds of subtenants under each cotton contract was secured from the record of individual parity payments disbursed to such farmers by their trustees. These parity payments were divided between a landlord and his subtenants in accordance with the agreed division of the cotton crop on designated permitted cotton acreage. Such a record then provided a means of determining (1) the actual number of subtenants covered by contracts, and (2) the crop-sharing agreement between the landlord and subtenant on specified cotton acreage. When doubtful cases arose, this record was checked with applications for Bankhead tax-exemption certificates, which gave substantially the same information.

² In these discussions the term "landlord" is used to apply to any contract signer who had subtenants. The term "operating landlord" refers only to those landlords who produced on their own account any commodity covered by 1934 contracts.

PARTICIPATION UNDER THE COTTON PROGRAM

NUMBERS OF LANDLORDS AND SUBTENANTS

The number of cooperating cotton farmers in the sample counties with and without subtenants, and the number and type of subtenants on cotton farms, are given in table 20. The sample counties covered are believed to constitute a representative cross-section of the Cotton Belt. In these counties 45 percent of the farmers growing cotton under the cotton program were farming their own farms without subtenants; 9 percent were farm operators who grew some cotton themselves and some with subtenants; and the remaining 46 percent were subtenants. Over three-quarters of the subtenants were sharecroppers; the balance were mostly share subtenants. The proportions in these various classes varied widely from State to State, as indicated in table 20.

TABLE 20.—*Farmers participating in the 1934 cotton acreage reduction program, by classes, in sample counties of the cotton-producing States*

| State ¹ | Counties | All farms participating | Farmers without subtenants ² | Operating landlords and subtenant farms | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|-------------------------|---|---|---------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | Operating landlords ³ | Sharecroppers | Share subtenants | Cash subtenants |
| | <i>Number</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Number</i> |
| Alabama..... | 6 | 18, 140 | 10, 211 | 1, 776 | 4, 686 | 1, 101 | 366 |
| Arkansas..... | 5 | 13, 913 | 3, 635 | 967 | 6, 774 | 2, 023 | 518 |
| Florida..... | 6 | 3, 350 | 2, 311 | 236 | 746 | 14 | 43 |
| Georgia..... | 16 | 24, 238 | 10, 805 | 2, 527 | 10, 790 | 97 | 19 |
| Louisiana..... | 5 | 10, 363 | 5, 047 | 1, 067 | 3, 311 | 791 | 147 |
| Mississippi..... | 8 | 33, 664 | 6, 613 | 3, 400 | 19, 190 | 3, 595 | 866 |
| Oklahoma..... | 7 | 10, 055 | 7, 979 | 601 | 1, 108 | 355 | 12 |
| South Carolina..... | 5 | 16, 962 | 7, 765 | 1, 542 | 7, 345 | 157 | 153 |
| Texas..... | 22 | 44, 955 | 27, 736 | 3, 707 | 6, 926 | 6, 431 | 155 |
| North Carolina..... | 8 | 11, 583 | 2, 536 | 1, 401 | 6, 147 | 1, 286 | 213 |
| Tennessee..... | 6 | 9, 210 | 2, 911 | 888 | 3, 493 | 1, 678 | 240 |
| Missouri..... | 1 | 2, 604 | 592 | 311 | 1, 224 | 445 | 32 |
| New Mexico..... | 1 | 1, 074 | 753 | 55 | 150 | 144 | 2 |
| California..... | 2 | 367 | 356 | 2 | 9 | ----- | ----- |
| Virginia..... | 4 | 2, 381 | 1, 147 | 219 | 898 | 111 | 6 |
| Total..... | 102 | 202, 859 | 90, 397 | 18, 699 | 72, 797 | 18, 198 | 2, 772 |

¹ Arizona is omitted. There was only one sample county, Maricopa. The Census reported 1,200 farms raising cotton, of which approximately 750 were in the cotton program. No tabulations were made for this county because of incomplete preparation of schedules in field.

² Includes some cash tenants and share tenants who signed contracts entering their own farms under the program.

³ Includes only those landlords who planted cotton on their own account. Some were cash tenants or share tenants, renting from the landowner.

NUMBER OF SUBTENANTS PER CONTRACT

The number of workers on cotton farms varies widely from the small farms operated entirely by one man, as owner or tenant, to the great plantations with scores or even hundreds of tenants, usually croppers. The relative frequency of farms with different numbers of subtenants in the sample counties is given in table 21. This presents, by States, frequency distributions of cotton contract-signers with subtenants according to the number of subtenants per contract.

TABLE 21.—*Frequency distribution of number of cotton contract signers with subtenants, according to number of subtenants*

| State | Sample counties | Signers report- ing subtenants | Contract signers, according to number of subtenants under the contract | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|--|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------|--|--|
| | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10- 14 | 15- 19 | 20- 29 | 30- 39 | 40- 49 | 50 and over | | |
| Alabama..... | 6 | 3,119 | 1,790 | 696 | 309 | 118 | 66 | 40 | 24 | 21 | 11 | 26 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Arkansas..... | 5 | 1,734 | 693 | 348 | 181 | 108 | 60 | 38 | 42 | 40 | 37 | 67 | 32 | 40 | 21 | 5 | 25 | | |
| Florida..... | 6 | 502 | 305 | 122 | 41 | 14 | 13 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Georgia ¹ | 16 | 5,149 | 2,815 | 1,175 | 546 | 230 | 137 | 53 | 43 | 30 | 26 | 47 | 16 | 17 | 7 | 4 | 3 | | |
| Louisiana..... | 5 | 1,700 | 797 | 423 | 178 | 108 | 57 | 38 | 27 | 22 | 8 | 26 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Mississippi..... | 8 | 5,189 | 2,106 | 1,116 | 610 | 349 | 193 | 156 | 92 | 78 | 66 | 168 | 84 | 85 | 36 | 16 | 34 | | |
| Oklahoma..... | 6 | 878 | 639 | 156 | 49 | 14 | 9 | 13 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Texas ¹ | 23 | 6,778 | 3,976 | 1,465 | 595 | 285 | 140 | 92 | 57 | 42 | 28 | 52 | 25 | 13 | 1 | 6 | 1 | | |
| South Carolina ¹ | 5 | 4,231 | 2,120 | 968 | 483 | 244 | 149 | 80 | 58 | 33 | 19 | 52 | 10 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | |
| North Carolina..... | 8 | 3,050 | 1,475 | 729 | 353 | 173 | 96 | 71 | 53 | 39 | 12 | 34 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Total..... | 88 | 32,350 | 16,713 | 7,198 | 3,345 | 1,643 | 920 | 584 | 407 | 306 | 208 | 477 | 190 | 185 | 74 | 33 | 67 | | |

¹ In these States, the classification was based upon the total number of subtenants per farm, regardless of whether each tenant produced only cotton, only tobacco, or both.

² Slight discrepancies between these totals and those shown in table 8 in the State reports, apparently due to mechanical errors in tabulation, were discovered too late for correction.

³ This includes 13 plantations of 50 to 59 subtenants, 6 with 60 to 79, 7 with 80 to 99, and 8 with 100 or more.

COTTON ACRES OPERATED BY CLASSES OF PRODUCERS

Information was gathered on the cotton acreage attributed to the various classes of producers, indicating to some extent the responsibility of these classes for total cotton production. The facts were secured by recording the number of cotton acres permitted by the 1934 contracts to be planted by farmers of all tenures and classes. Since permitted acres were derived from base acres, and since producers' bases were determined by their cotton acreage in base years, the following tables reflect the average cotton acreage of previous years for these classes of farmers, as well as show the acreage permitted to be planted by them in the 1934 crop year.

TABLE 22.—*Cotton acreage operated by different classes of farmers under 1934 A. A. A. contracts in sample counties of the cotton-growing States*

| State | Counties | By all cotton farms participating | By farmers without subtenants ¹ | By operating landlords and subtenants' farms | | | |
|---------------------|----------|-----------------------------------|--|--|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| | | | | By operating landlords ² | By share-croppers | By share subtenants | By cash subtenants |
| | Number | Acres | Acres | Acres | Acres | Acres | Acres |
| Alabama..... | 6 | 176,669 | 105,029 | 17,833 | 42,980 | 7,862 | 2,995 |
| Arkansas..... | 5 | 187,640 | 49,037 | 27,682 | 75,893 | 27,634 | 7,394 |
| Florida..... | 6 | 31,946 | 22,801 | 2,323 | 6,404 | 119 | 299 |
| Georgia..... | 16 | 306,894 | 146,517 | 36,065 | 122,953 | 1,214 | 156 |
| Louisiana..... | 5 | 122,917 | 65,834 | 13,452 | 34,666 | 7,664 | 1,301 |
| Mississippi..... | 8 | 373,127 | 70,356 | 47,160 | 200,024 | 44,083 | 11,504 |
| Oklahoma..... | 7 | 258,422 | 217,440 | 16,197 | 19,979 | 4,679 | 127 |
| South Carolina..... | 5 | 169,999 | 80,149 | 16,822 | 70,852 | 1,194 | 982 |
| Texas..... | 22 | 1,357,588 | 974,328 | 114,700 | 143,971 | 132,122 | 2,000 |
| North Carolina..... | 8 | 68,928 | 21,160 | 8,352 | 32,317 | 6,192 | 907 |
| Tennessee..... | 6 | 76,050 | 26,012 | 8,513 | 26,395 | 13,456 | 1,674 |
| Missouri..... | 1 | 43,172 | 11,238 | 5,777 | 18,812 | 6,956 | 389 |
| New Mexico..... | 1 | 27,440 | 20,825 | 1,556 | 2,705 | 2,319 | 35 |
| California..... | 2 | 27,128 | 26,244 | 485 | 399 | — | — |
| Virginia..... | 4 | 14,908 | 7,672 | 1,596 | 5,018 | 605 | 17 |
| Total..... | 102 | 3,242,828 | 1,844,642 | 318,513 | 803,368 | 256,099 | 29,780 |

¹ Includes share tenants who signed contracts as managing share tenants.

² Includes as landlords share tenants who signed contracts as managing share tenants, and who had subtenants on their farms.

The proportion of the total acreage operated by subtenants, as shown in table 22, varies widely in different portions of the Cotton Belt. In Texas and Oklahoma, they are relatively unimportant. In Mississippi, Arkansas, and North Carolina, they operate half or more of the total cotton acreage. For the whole country, approximately 57 percent of the cotton is grown by farmers without subtenants, 10 percent by landlords on their own account, and the balance by subtenants.

ACRES PER PRODUCER

The average number of acres of cotton grown by each class of producer is shown in table 23. In most States this acreage was about the same for all classes, indicating that the cotton of individual farmers and the landlord's own cotton were both grown largely by their own individual labor and that of their families with little use of hired labor. In other States, however, such as Arkansas, and Texas, the landlord's area was materially larger on the average than the subtenant's.

TABLE 23.—Average number of cotton acres farmed per operator by classes of producers participating in the 1934 cotton program in sample counties of cotton producing States

| State | Counties | By farmers without subtenants ¹ | On farms with subtenants | | | | |
|---------------------|----------|--|---|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | | By landlord on his own account ² | By subtenants | | | |
| | | | | By all subtenants | By sharecroppers | By share subtenants | By cash or fixed rent subtenants |
| | Number | Acres | Acres | Acres | Acres | Acres | Acres |
| Alabama..... | 6 | 10.3 | 10.0 | 8.7 | 9.2 | 7.1 | 8.2 |
| Arkansas..... | 5 | 13.5 | 28.6 | 11.9 | 11.2 | 13.7 | 14.3 |
| Florida..... | 6 | 9.9 | 9.8 | 8.5 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 7.0 |
| Georgia..... | 16 | 13.6 | 14.3 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 12.5 | 8.2 |
| Louisiana..... | 5 | 13.0 | 12.6 | 10.3 | 10.5 | 9.7 | 8.8 |
| Mississippi..... | 8 | 10.6 | 13.9 | 10.8 | 10.4 | 12.3 | 13.3 |
| Oklahoma..... | 7 | 27.3 | 27.0 | 16.8 | 18.0 | 13.2 | 10.6 |
| South Carolina..... | 5 | 10.3 | 10.9 | 9.5 | 9.6 | 7.6 | 6.4 |
| Texas..... | 22 | 35.1 | 30.9 | 20.6 | 20.8 | 20.5 | 12.9 |
| North Carolina..... | 8 | 10.3 | 6.0 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 4.8 | 4.3 |
| Tennessee..... | 6 | 8.9 | 9.6 | 7.7 | 7.6 | 8.0 | 7.0 |
| Missouri..... | 1 | 19.0 | 18.6 | 15.4 | 15.4 | 15.6 | 12.2 |
| New Mexico..... | 1 | 27.7 | 28.3 | 19.0 | 18.0 | 20.3 | 17.5 |
| California..... | 2 | 73.7 | 242.5 | 36.3 | 36.3 | ----- | ----- |
| Virginia..... | 4 | 6.9 | 7.3 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 2.8 |

¹ Including both owners and tenants who signed contracts, and who operated without subtenants.

² Includes sharecroppers and other tenants who signed contracts, but who used subtenants to grow cotton in addition to that which they grew on their own account.

COTTON ACRES OPERATED BY OWNERS AND TENANTS

In interpreting the foregoing tables it must be remembered that an operating landlord himself may have been a cash or share tenant. Likewise, those farmers who had no subtenants did not necessarily own their farms—they, too, may have been cash or share tenants. The data on subtenants cover only a part of the tenant-operated farms. To secure a more nearly complete idea of the extent to which total cotton acreage was farmed by tenants requires the presentation of data for all tenants, regardless of their eligibility to sign contracts. This is given in table 24.

TABLE 24.—Cotton acres operated by tenants and owners covered by 1934 cotton contracts, by States

| States | Counties | By all farms | By all tenants | | By all owners | |
|---------------------|----------|--------------|----------------|--------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|
| | | | Cotton acreage | Percentage of all cotton acres | Cotton acreage | Percentage of all cotton acres |
| | Number | Acres | Acres | Percent | Acres | Percent |
| Alabama..... | 6 | 176,699 | 103,316 | 58.5 | 73,353 | 41.5 |
| Arkansas..... | 5 | 187,640 | 134,666 | 71.8 | 52,974 | 28.2 |
| Florida..... | 6 | 31,946 | 14,240 | 44.6 | 17,706 | 55.4 |
| Georgia..... | 16 | 306,905 | 198,830 | 64.8 | 108,075 | 35.2 |
| Louisiana..... | 5 | 122,917 | 63,174 | 51.4 | 59,743 | 48.6 |
| Mississippi..... | 8 | 373,127 | 295,493 | 79.2 | 77,634 | 20.8 |
| Oklahoma..... | 7 | 258,422 | 161,262 | 62.4 | 97,160 | 37.6 |
| South Carolina..... | 5 | 169,999 | 109,020 | 64.1 | 60,979 | 35.9 |
| Texas..... | 26 | 1,382,055 | 779,189 | 56.4 | 602,916 | 43.6 |
| North Carolina..... | 8 | 68,925 | 45,675 | 66.3 | 23,253 | 33.7 |
| Tennessee..... | 6 | 76,050 | 48,188 | 63.4 | 27,862 | 36.6 |
| Missouri..... | 1 | 43,172 | 38,093 | 88.2 | 5,079 | 11.8 |
| New Mexico..... | 1 | 27,440 | 11,936 | 43.5 | 15,504 | 56.5 |
| California..... | 2 | 27,128 | 5,282 | 19.5 | 21,846 | 80.5 |
| Virginia..... | 4 | 14,908 | 8,150 | 54.7 | 6,758 | 45.3 |
| Total..... | 105 | 3,267,306 | 2,016,514 | 61.7 | 1,250,842 | 38.3 |

For the entire Cotton Belt, over 60 percent of all the cotton acreage is handled by tenants, including croppers. The remainder is handled by owners, either alone or with the help of wage hands. Some tenants may also hire wage hands, but it is a less frequent practice for them. The proportion of the cotton crop produced by tenants runs two-thirds to three-quarters in Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, the Carolinas, and Missouri, and is over half for all the real Cotton Belt States.

PARTICIPATION BY SHARE TENANTS AS MANAGING SHARE TENANTS AND AS SUBTENANTS

A "managing share tenant" was defined in the cotton program as a "share tenant who furnishes the work-stock, equipment, and labor used in the production of cotton, and who manages the operation of this farm."³ In managing the farm a share tenant was eligible to enter into and to sign a cotton acreage reduction contract, and received a larger portion of the benefit payments than did share-croppers.

Many cases arose, however, where share tenants, although furnishing stock and equipment, were not considered to be managers, and hence were brought into the program as subtenants under their landlords' contracts. The extent to which this situation existed in the sample counties is shown in table 25.

³ Cotton contract, Form No. Cotton 1.

TABLE 25.—Share tenants participating in the 1934 cotton program as managing share tenants and as subtenants, in sample counties in the Southern States

| State | Counties | Share tenants signing contracts as managers | Share tenants reported as subtenants | Total share tenants participating | Percentage treated as subtenants | Average acreage in cotton | |
|---------------------|----------|---|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | | | | Managing share tenants | Share tenants as subtenants |
| | Number | Number | Number | Number | Percent | Acres | Acres |
| Alabama..... | 6 | 3, 136 | 1, 101 | 4, 237 | 26 | 10. 2 | 8. 1 |
| Arkansas..... | 5 | 1, 426 | 2, 671 | 4, 097 | 65 | 14. 5 | 12. 9 |
| Florida..... | 6 | 217 | 14 | 231 | 6 | 10. 9 | 8. 5 |
| Georgia..... | 16 | 1, 774 | 96 | 1, 870 | 5 | 12. 9 | 12. 5 |
| Louisiana..... | 5 | 1, 184 | 791 | 1, 975 | 40 | 10. 6 | 9. 6 |
| Mississippi..... | 8 | 1, 104 | 3, 595 | 4, 699 | 76 | 11. 9 | 9. 1 |
| Oklahoma..... | 7 | 4, 587 | 355 | 4, 942 | 7 | 26. 5 | 13. 2 |
| South Carolina..... | 5 | 1, 613 | 157 | 1, 770 | 9 | 12. 3 | 7. 2 |
| Texas..... | 22 | 11, 583 | 6, 529 | 18, 112 | 36 | 42. 3 | 20. 5 |
| North Carolina..... | 8 | 400 | 1, 286 | 1, 686 | 76 | 7. 6 | 4. 8 |
| Tennessee..... | 6 | 502 | 1, 678 | 2, 180 | 77 | 8. 9 | 8. 0 |
| Virginia..... | 4 | 183 | 111 | 294 | 38 | 7. 5 | 5. 4 |
| Missouri..... | 1 | 648 | 445 | 1, 093 | 41 | 16. 8 | 15. 6 |
| New Mexico..... | 1 | 225 | 114 | 339 | 34 | 28. 2 | 20. 3 |
| California..... | 2 | 71 | ----- | 71 | ----- | 66. 0 | ----- |
| Total..... | 102 | 28, 653 | 18, 943 | 47, 596 | 40 | ----- | ----- |

Farming agreements between tenants and landlord as to the share of the crop, labor, and equipment furnished, etc., were fundamentally alike for all share tenants. In some States a high percentage apparently were considered as not performing management functions and therefore were ineligible to enter into contracts in their own names. Of all the share tenants under the cotton program in the sample counties, 60 percent signed contracts as "managing share tenants," while 40 percent farmed as subtenants under their landlords' contract. These percentages varied widely between States. In Mississippi, North Carolina, and Tennessee less than 25 percent, and in Arkansas about 33 percent, of all share tenants signed contracts as managing share tenants. In other areas, such as Georgia, South Carolina, and Oklahoma, 90 percent or more of the share tenants signed contracts as managing share tenants.

Table 25 also shows the average acreage of cotton operated by the two classes of share tenants. The average acreage operated by the managing share-tenant group was slightly larger, in most States, and much larger in others, such as Oklahoma and Texas, perhaps because of geographic differences in the States in the application of the rule. In Arkansas, Mississippi, and Tennessee, however, where most share tenants were regarded under the program the same as croppers, the difference between the two classes in average cotton acreage operated was relatively small.

PARTICIPATION UNDER THE TOBACCO PROGRAM

NUMBERS OF LANDLORDS AND SUBTENANTS

The participation of landlords and subtenants under the tobacco programs is shown in table 26 for the sample counties in those States where the use of croppers in producing tobacco is frequent. Of all the interested parties under the tobacco programs in these counties, only 51 percent were themselves contract signers. About half of these farmed without subtenants, while of the remainder one-third were contract signers and two-thirds were subtenants, largely croppers.

TABLE 26.—*Interested parties participating in 1934 tobacco program in sample counties by types of interested parties, by States*

| State | Counties | Total interested parties | Contract signers | Contract signers without subtenants | Contract signers with subtenants | |
|---------------------|---------------|--------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|
| | | | | | Contract signers | Subtenants |
| | <i>Number</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>Number</i> |
| Florida..... | 4 | 398 | 372 | 356 | 16 | 26 |
| Georgia..... | 4 | 3,717 | 2,031 | 1,175 | 856 | 1,686 |
| Kentucky..... | 11 | 17,169 | 9,927 | 5,067 | 4,860 | 7,242 |
| North Carolina..... | 8 | 21,346 | 9,004 | 3,619 | 5,385 | 12,342 |
| South Carolina..... | 1 | 5,922 | 2,675 | 1,442 | 1,233 | 3,247 |
| Tennessee..... | 9 | 12,452 | 7,114 | 3,627 | 3,487 | 5,338 |
| Virginia..... | 5 | 8,079 | 4,077 | 1,085 | 2,992 | 4,002 |
| Total..... | 42 | 69,083 | 35,200 | 16,371 | 18,829 | 33,883 |

ACREAGE OPERATED

In terms of acreage operated, the cropper system dominates in most tobacco States. With the exception of Florida, all important tobacco States showed three-fifths or more of the tobacco acreage on farms operated under the sharecropper system. The State figures are given in table 27.

TABLE 27.—*Tobacco acreage¹ operated in 1934 program in sample counties by types of interested parties, by States*

| State | Counties | Total tobacco acreage operated | By farmers without subtenants | | By operating landlords and subtenants | |
|---------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | | Tobacco acreage | Percentage of all acreage planted | Tobacco acreage | Percentage of all acreage operated |
| | <i>Number</i> | <i>Acres</i> | <i>Acres</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Acres</i> | <i>Percent</i> |
| Florida..... | 4 | 1,533 | 1,436 | 93.7 | 97 | 6.3 |
| Georgia..... | 4 | 8,654 | 3,314 | 38.3 | 5,340 | 61.7 |
| Kentucky..... | 11 | 34,997 | 11,553 | 33.0 | 23,442 | 67.0 |
| North Carolina..... | 8 | 83,905 | 14,649 | 17.5 | 69,256 | 82.5 |
| South Carolina..... | 1 | 16,359 | 4,416 | 27.0 | 11,943 | 73.0 |
| Tennessee..... | 9 | 14,208 | 4,553 | 32.0 | 9,655 | 68.0 |
| Virginia..... | 5 | 23,006 | 3,916 | 17.0 | 19,090 | 83.0 |
| Total..... | 42 | 182,662 | 43,837 | 24.0 | 138,823 | 76.0 |

¹ Rounded to nearest acre.



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ACREAGE PER INTERESTED PARTY

Detailed data are not available from the tobacco contracts showing the acreage operated by each separate class of tenants, or by all tenants together. To give some idea of the differences between the farms operating with and without croppers, however, the average acreage of tobacco per interested party has been computed, as shown in table 28. In most States, farmers operating without subtenants grew slightly larger acreages per interested party than did those with subtenants. The difference presumably reflects tobacco grown with the help of hired labor, instead of croppers.

TABLE 28.—Average tobacco acreage per interested party in the 1934 tobacco program, by States

| State | Number of counties | Average acreage per interested party | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | On all farms | On farms without subtenants | On farms with subtenants |
| | | <i>Acres</i> | <i>Acres</i> | <i>Acres</i> |
| Florida..... | 4 | 3.85 | 4.03 | 2.31 |
| Georgia..... | 4 | 2.33 | 2.82 | 2.10 |
| Kentucky..... | 11 | 2.04 | 2.28 | 1.94 |
| North Carolina..... | 8 | 4.30 | 4.30 | 4.50 |
| South Carolina..... | 1 | 2.76 | 3.06 | 2.66 |
| Virginia..... | 5 | 2.85 | 3.62 | 2.73 |
| Tennessee..... | 9 | 1.14 | 1.26 | 1.09 |

NUMBER OF SUBTENANTS PER CONTRACTS

In most States where croppers were common the number of cotton and tobacco croppers were merged together in tabulating table 21, already shown. In North Carolina, however, where the cotton and tobacco areas are largely distinct, separate tabulations were made for subtenants growing cotton and for those growing tobacco, with results as follows:

TABLE 29.—Distribution of tobacco contract signers with subtenants, by number of subtenants, for North Carolina (8 counties)

| Number of subtenants | Number of contract signers reporting | Number of subtenants | Number of contract signers reporting |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1..... | 2,724 | 9..... | 53 |
| 2..... | 1,205 | 10-14..... | 35 |
| 3..... | 578 | 15-19..... | 14 |
| 4..... | 312 | 20-29..... | 11 |
| 5..... | 186 | 30-39..... | 1 |
| 6..... | 131 | 40-49..... | 1 |
| 7..... | 83 | | |
| 8..... | 51 | Total..... | 5,385 |